The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,762—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1896. [TEN PAGES.]

CHUBB & SONS LOCK AND SAFE CO.
MAKERS TO HER MAJESTY
THE QUEEN.
BOMBAY AGENT:
37, PARSEE BAZAAR, FORT.

NO DENTIFRICE EQUALS CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Tins; or CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE, 6d., 1s., and 1s. 6d. Pots. For Preserving the Teeth and Strengthening the Gums, they have the Largest Sale of any Dentifrices. Avoid Imitations, which are numerous and unreliable.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	
			FRIDAY. 5 P.M.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	14th Aug.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5294	L. H. Moule	21st „
SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	28th „
B.M. SUTLEJ	4205	A. Symons	4th Sept.
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	11th „
			SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
B.I. PENINSULAR	5207	F. H. Seymour	19th Sept.
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	26th „
B.I. SHANNON	4189	E. Crewe	3rd October
† GANGES	4206	T. F. Creery	10th „
B.I. CARTHAGE	5283	M. De Horne	17th „
† THAMES	4113	W. J. Nantes	24th „
B.I. INDIA	5000	R. F. Briscoe	31st „

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, and LONDON.
The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI and LONDON.
The "Sutlej" marked B.M. proceeds to Brindisi and Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea can not be booked or this voyage.
Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.
A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on Favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals.
For further particulars apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 24th July, 1896.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Sept. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Oct. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Nov. 1896.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich.	4,194	750	1st Dec. 1896.
IMPERATOR	J. Nicolich	4,119	750	1st Jan. 1897.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, VENICE, Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 4th of each month.
A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail on
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Costanzo	4,409	350	7th Sept.
MEDUSA	G. Wallusching	2,706	350	7th Oct.
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	350	7th Nov.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

To TRIESTE or VENICE	2nd Class. Rs. 325	Deck. Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.
A Surgeon on board of every Steamer.
RETURN TICKETS
By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1080	Rs. 695

Including Wine or Beer Supplied at Meals.
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.
In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue new Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons. H.P.	To Sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235 350	21st Aug. 1896

Connecting at Colombo with the S.S. DAPHNE to Madras and Colombo.
For Farther Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
E. SCARPA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, August 7, 1896.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.
SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.
THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.
CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.
PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.
REDUCED RATES to Railway employés, Family Parties and Missionaries.
OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.
HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.
REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.
HEAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.
LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.
CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.
DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000
DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.
Handbook of information free on application.
BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.
CALCUTTA: Old Court Street House.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
Under Contract with the French Government.
DEPARTURES TO MARSEILLES, DIRECT,
VIA ADEN, SUEZ & PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on Saturday.
MELBOURNE	4080	Rogliano	8th August 1896.
SALAZIE	4255	Chevalier	5th Sept. „
SAGHALIEN	4049	Le Gall	3rd October „
NATAL	4074	Verron	31st „ „

DEPARTURES TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Capt.	Tons.	To sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	L. Blanc	4,233	27th Aug.

Four weekly departures thereafter.
Passengers for Australia Tranship at Colombo.
FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.
S.S. "ALPHEE," Captain Etienne, WILL SAIL for KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, and BUSHIRE, on or about the 8th August.
N.B.—RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six, and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fares, from Marseilles to London.
For further particulars apply to
E. DE BAILLOU, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 37, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 15th Aug, at 2 p.m., or on arrival of in-coming English Mail Steamer, if later arriving.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 11th Aug., at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on or about the 13th Aug., noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh in the foregoing or any order, (Weather permitting.)

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,996 tons, about the 18th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,971 tons, about the 12th Aug., calling at such Ports as may be arranged.

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 14th August.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents,
Bombay, 8th August, 1896.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY,

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.
Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.
Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.
THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.
PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.
KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.
HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

S. S. ARCHIMEDE ..... 18th Aug. 1896,

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550,	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—
1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900; nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.
Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.
Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.
BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore 8th of each month.
For Freights and Passage, &c., apply to
E. C. BARBORO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, June 24, 1896.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.
SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, AND SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.
HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.
London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

AN HOTEL BUSINESS for SALE in a rapidly increasing Hill Station in Southern India or would be let on lease.
Apply "X. Y." Care of this Paper.

WANTED.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A FEW CANVASSERS, in the Town of Bombay. Commission, 5 per cent. For other particulars, apply to the Undersigned.
A. GOPALACHARLU, Secretary.
Srinivasa Mandiram and Charities, Bangalore.
27th July, 1896.

INDIGESTION PERMANENTLY CURED BY PAPARIDINE.

TAKEN as liqueur after meals PAPARIDINE instantly relieves all sense of fulness, and, in a few days, the digestive organs regain their normal condition.
Testimonials from all parts of India.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

ALLCOCK'S CELEBRATED FISHING RODS AND TACKLE

RODS.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
TROLLING ROD, 14ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	18	0	20	0
HICKORY FLY ROD, 12ft., 4 Joints	19	0	21	4
MAHSEER ROD, 18ft., 4 Joints, 2 Tops	32	0	35	12
SEA FISHING ROD, 2 Joints purley end and ring	5	8	6	4
ALSO MANY OTHERS.				
BRASS REELS from	6	8	7	4
BRONZED REELS from	9	0	10	0

STANDARD WATERPROOF Braided Silk Lines. Manchester Cotton Twine Spinning Company's Lines.
BAITS, FLIES, TRACES, HOOKS.
THE ABOVE STOCK IS NEW AND VERY COMPLETE.
FULLY ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.
GUNS AND AMMUNITION.
TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA,

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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and Schools in India to the satisfaction of its numerous clients. Enquiries for Catalogues, Estimates, or Information will be promptly responded to.
Messrs. THACKER & Co., Ld., will send on application a
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fairly representative of English Literature, and including a liberal selection of the Scientific and Technical Works most likely to be useful.
The want of a guide to the organisation and selection of small Mofussil Libraries has long been felt, and the impetus which the
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PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS,
TO H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

ACCURATE and High Class Dispensing under the personal supervision of fully qualified ENGLISH CHEMISTS.
RELIABLE SICK-ROOM APPLIANCES, ELEGANT TOILET REQUISITES.
ESTABLISHMENTS IN BOMBAY: ESPLANADE ROAD, Opposite Bombay Club. CUMBALLA HILL. VICTORIA HOUSE, Byculla, (Head Offices).
POONA:—TEMPLE HOUSE, Camp and Boodhwar Peit, City.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES.

LATHAM AND Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India, for the following:—
JOHN DEWAR AND SON'S Special Old Highland.
Ditto Extra Special Old Highland.
FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION TO
LATHAM & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. BUNDER ROAD, KARACHI.

HOT WEATHER.

GENT'S INDIA GAUZE UNDER-VESTS.
FOR HOT WEATHER WEAR, GOOD VALUE.
6 For Rs. 12.
Out Sizes Rs. 2. Extra.
THORPE AND CO.,
HOSIERS, GLOVERS, &c.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

GOLD MEDALS—Kimberley, 1892. Tasmania, 1892. California, 1894.
SILVER MEDAL—Melbourne, 1883. HIGHEST AWARD—Chicago, 1893.

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CARTRIDGES LOADED WITH EVERY KNOWN ENGLISH POWDER.
SOLID-DRAWN METAL CARTRIDGES FOR RIFLES AND REVOLVERS.
PERCUSSION CAPS (Originators of).
GUN WADS.
SALOON AIR AND GUN AMMUNITION.
GUN IMPLEMENTS.
JOYCE'S AMMUNITION is obtainable from Dealers throughout the World, and Wholesale of
F. JOYCE & Co., Ld., 57, Upper Thames Street, London, E.C.
THE OLDEST HOUSE IN THE TRADE.

A QUESTION that is repeatedly asked by many, particularly those whose residence in this country is uncertain for any specific period, whose Piano shall I buy? or which maker's instrument shall I invest in? Our practical experience warrants our suggesting the reply, BUY A PIANO THAT WILL REALIZE THE MOST MONEY IN PROPORTION TO THE OUTLAY WHEN YOU HAVE NO FURTHER NEED OF IT. To buy such a Piano, it must be an instrument that will stand the test of time. The Piano that can be depended upon to realize the most money must, in addition to being built by a well-known maker, be able to offer the maximum amount of resistance to the evil effects of a tropical climate and withstand the maximum amount of use.

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES

HAVE been in use in India for over 45 years, during which period they have been improved upon from time to time by the experiences obtained for over 110 years, from Ancestors and Competitors alike, and which has earned for these Magnificent Pianos the reputation of THE BEST PIANOS FOR INDIA.
SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE is the oldest and original firm manufacturing the SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS. By a special arrangement in all Pianos by these makers, the wires of every note are capable of producing the utmost purity of tone and independent vibration of each string. The Sounding Boards of the Schiedmayer and Soehne's Pianos are constructed upon the most improved principles and calculations gained from years of experience. Every variety of tone-colour can be produced with the greatest ease. The tone is acknowledged by great musicial authorities like Mozart, Meyerbeer, Liszt, Kreutzer, Weber, Bulow, Lachner, Wagner, Krebs, &c., to be of such variety of shade as to satisfy the most exceptional demands in a musical instrument. The damping of the notes is perfect and instantaneous. The touch is light and elastic. The workmanship is the best possible and of everlasting durability. Only the best and perfectly seasoned material is used.
Highest Honours and Awards Received at all the World's Greatest Exhibitions.
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AT SALE PRICE, Rs. 16-8 per suit.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 19-8. WAISTCOAT, Rs. 2-8 Extra.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PATTERNS.

SALE PRICES.
FLANNEL SUITS.
QUALITY A
In a large variety of stripes and checks, will wear well, wash well, and has always given satisfaction.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 19-8
SALE „ „ 16-8
WAISTCOAT, Rs. 2-8 EXTRA.
QUALITY B
Superior quality, in the very latest patterns, of plain fawns and grays. Thoroughly shrunk. These we can well recommend, being smart and stylish.
USUAL PRICE, Rs. 33-8
SALE „ „ 29-8
SUIT COMPLETE.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO.,
BOMBAY!

REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!
Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Re. 1-10.
F. S. MADON & Co., Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

MONSOON SEASON.
A LARGE SELECTION OF WATERPROOFS, UMBRELLAS, CARRIAGE RUGS, AND APRONS.
BEST GOODS! MODERATE PRICES!

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NEW (1896) EDITION.
KEMP & CO.'S
PRESCRIBER'S PHARMACOPŒIA,
THOROUGHLY REVISED AND BROUGHT UP TO DATE.
A LARGE NUMBER of NEW REMEDIES HAVE BEEN ADDED, and the SHAPE of the BOOK ALTERED to a MORE CONVENIENT SIZE.
AN INVALUABLE WORK OF REFERENCE FOR PRESCRIBERS AND PHARMACISTS.
ORDERS NOW BEING REGISTERED.
PRICE Rs. 4 EACH.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HYDROCARBINE, THE NEW HAIR RENEWER.
FLATTERING reports are being constantly received as to the wonderful efficacy of this excellent preparation.
PLEASANT TO USE.
Price Rs. 2 per Bottle.
KEMP & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
VICTORIA ROAD,
BYCULLA.
2 minutes from Railway Station and Tramway.
First Class Cuisine. Charges Moderate.
TESTIMONIAL.
WE have been very much pleased with this Hotel. It is cool, clean, and comfortable, and the food is good, and well cooked. The Proprietor is very obliging, and does all he can to please.
(Signed) C. CRESS,
District and Sessions Judge, Mysore.
Proprietor, I. L. D'AGUIAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Aug. 20TH and 21ST. at 9-15 P.M., precisely

THE THESPIAN CLUB

(President the Hon. Sir C. FARRAN)

IN

THE PICKPOCKET,

Under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the Governor.

Box Office: Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Prices Rs. 3, Rs. 2, Re. 1.

Soldiers and Sailors half-price to back seats.

LOST A SHARE CERTIFICATE

OF the NEW PRINCE of WALES Company, Limited, Share Certificate No. 129, standing in the name of Cutchra Bhanjee. A request has been made to the Company for a duplicate. The finder will be rewarded.

(Sd.) CUTCHRA BHANJEE,
Old Hanuman Lane, out of Fort, Bombay.

Bombay, 8th August, 1896.

LATEST NOVELTIES.

COLOURED—

—SHIRTS

—NEW BLUES—

—NEW PINKS—

SPOTS, STRIPES AND FIGURES.

NEW

SOFT KEMPTON SHIRTS.

ASQUITH & LORD,

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 201 OF 1895.

RUTTONSEY PREMJI .....Plaintiff.

vs.

JESING JAO BARRETTO AND OTHERS ....Defendants.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above suit on the 17th day of December, 1895, it was ordered that the Defendants Jesing Jao Barretto, Muttar Jao Barretto, Pedroo Sangoo Barretto, and P. J. Barretto, should pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 5,686-4-10 for debt and interest, and the costs of this suit when taxed and further simple interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum upon the amount of the said judgment, from the date of the said decree until payment.

And whereas by a warrant of attachment of moveable property dated the 23rd January, 1896, certain moveable property consisting of household furniture, iron safe, bags of rice, (paddy) empty gunny-bags, etc., was attached.

Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on Thursday, the 27th day of August, 1896, at the hour of 3 o'clock p.m., the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property issued herein on the 2nd day of July, 1896, put up for sale by PUBLIC AUCTION on the premises at Mattoonga the moveable property aforesaid or so much thereof as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree and costs.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1896.

GHELLABHAI HARIDAS,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. BICKNELL, MERWANJI & MOTILAL, Attorneys for Plaintiff.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that BAI JERBAI wife of FRAMJEE SORABJEE PAVRI and daughter and administratrix of the late BHICKHAJI RASTAMJI VAKILNA has contracted to sell the undermentioned property:—All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, sale, lease, lien, or otherwise are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office situate at No. 4 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise all such claims will be considered as waived and the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims if any.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold land containing by admeasurement two thousand three hundred and thirty-eight square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 155 and New No. a-13660 and old Survey No. 14 and New Survey No. 2-5508 together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay formerly under Nos. 1, 2 and 3 and now under Ward No. 2146 and street Nos. 93, 95 and 105, all which premises are situate at and on the North side of Khetwady Back Road without the Fort in the Registration Sub-district of Mandvi in Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the property of Dhabi wife of Dhunjibhoy Cursetji Pawalia, on or towards the West by the Khetwady 10th Cross Street, on or towards the North by the property of Manecksji Nassarvanjee Pawalia alias Manecksji Sorabji Pawalia, and on or towards the South by the said Khetwady Back Road and which are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.—Dated this 8th day of August, 1896.

CHITNIS, MOTILAL AND MALVI,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

"NEUBERG'S CHEROOTS."

NEW SHIPMENT OF

TRICHINOPOLY

CIGARS & CHEROOTS.

"Well rolled and well flavoured they bear off the palm.
They soothe leisure moments and anger disarm,
From the crown of your hat to the soles of your boots,
You feel that there's virtue in Neuberg's Cheroots."

Respectful attention is requested to present Stocks, which are simply *unapproachable* as regards QUALITY and CONDITION.

☞ Parcels for Friends at Home made up on Shortest possible Notice.

!! SPECIAL REGARD FOR DUTIABLE WEIGHTS !!

FLOR DE JAVAS.

Not to be confounded with so-called JAVAS obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL JAVAS.

FREE DRAUGHT,
SPLENDID CONDITION,
PUREST TOBACCO.

TORPEDO SPECIALS.
BEACONSFIELD'S.
BAHADURS.

And all the present leading Indian Brands.

FOREIGN CIGARS.

"SPOTTED DOGS,"
"SPOTTED ZENOBIAS,"
"SEMIRAMIS."

The Genuine Articles. Very Choice.

REAL HAVANNAH CIGARS.

By Direct Importation.

NEUBERG'S "CONDITIONERS"

FOR THE

MONSOON,

Keeps Cigars, Cigarettes and Tobaccos in perfect condition.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

"SQUARE BOTTLE" WHISKY.

NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S

FINEST OLD

HIGHLAND MALT,

the Most Popular Whisky in India

Rs. 35-6 per dozen, Cash.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,

AND FROM ALL RETAILERS.

NOTICES.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Club House, on TUESDAY, the 1st September, 1896, at 5-30 P.M.

By Order of the Committee,
C. BOILEAU,
Secretary.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana, will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 10th August, 1896, at 6 P.M.

A. P. GOULD,
B. J. B. STEPHENS,
Joint Hony. Secretaries.

NOTICE.

B. G. J. P. RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING J. R. RAILWAY).

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer-in-Chief of this Railway for the SUPPLY of (9,000) nine thousand Tons of fresh SCREENED CARDIFF COAL (Powell's Duffryn and (450) four hundred and sixty Tons Davison's West Hartley and (50) fifty Tons Hard Glamorgan Coke best quality to be taken into country craft from alongside vessels in Bombay harbour and delivered dry into wagons at Bhavnagar and at Bori Bunder, Jamnagar.

Tenders, which must be accompanied by an earnest fee of Rs. 500 (in currency notes or Government papers), will be received at Ghadechi upto noon 24th August, 1896, and should be superscribed "Tender for Coal."

Supply to commence in September and be completed by end of January, 1897.

Forms of Tender with conditions of supply can be had on payment of Re. 1 on application to the Undersigned.

K. R. VACHA,
Storekeeper, B. G. J. P. Railway,
Ghadechi, Kathiawar.

DR. DHUNJIBHOY'S FEVER SPECIFIC.

Why do you and your Servants suffer with Fever which prevents your doing your daily work when Dr. DHUNJIBHOY'S Fever Specific will cure Fever in twelve hours for 12 Annas only? Sole Manufacturer, Dr. DHUNJIBHOY RUTTONJI, near Chamarbagh, Parel, Bombay, and all Chemists. Price 12 annas per bottle; for 1 dozen, Rs. 8

I have much pleasure in certifying to the efficacy of your Fever Mixture. It is really a blessing to have by you. A few doses is sufficient to check any kind of Fever in the first stage

Bombay, Jan. 15, 1892. J. BARKER.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS are invited from Contractor and Capitalists for taking over and, possibly, extending the BRICK and TILE MANUFACTORY at the Warora Colliery.—Excellent Bricks, roofing and flooring Tiles, are manufactured by the Colliery Management from the fire Clay found in the mines, and Government has derived substantial profits from the industry during the past few years.

Fire Clay and Coal will be delivered at the site of the Manufactory on terms to be hereafter arranged.

Full particulars, regarding conditions of working, can be obtained on application to the C. P. Administration, P. W. D., and the Manager of the Colliery will afford facilities for inspecting the existing works, Machinery and Plant.

W. B. STARKY,
Asstt. Secy. to Chief Commr., C.P., P.W.D.

Nagpur, 30th July, 1896.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Office, Fort, valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian carpets, &c., the property of Lieut. KEANE.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On THURSDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hummum Street, Fort, next to Mr. E. W. Flower, House Agent (where the whole lot has been removed for sale) its useful and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Brussels carpets, fancy table ornaments, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF 100 BOXES SUPERIOR OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the consignee and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Hyim and David.

Ex. S. S. Clan Macallister.

H D 100 boxes Campbell and M'cKay's 'Buccleuch" Blend Old Scotch Whisky in small lots to suit purchasers.

AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Mr. D Macropolo and on account of the concerned, the undermentioned goods, damaged by rainwater:—

1 meerschaum bowl.
37 G B D pipes with vulcanite mouth-pieces.
31 do amber do
7 do do do extra quality.
11 do B B-3 do do large
19 do do do
29 clay pipes, with vulcanite and amber mouth-pieces.
1 cigar-box.
14 amber cigarette-holders.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

A few military, semi-military, hunting, and pony saddles.
2 sets of superior brown leather single harness.
4 cases each containing 20 tins albuminized paper.
3 cases 74 pieces bacon.
1 Smith and Wettslord patent cooking-stove with chimney.
1 American organ.

Handsome household furniture consisting of drawing-room sofas and chairs, easy-chairs, marble-top table, cabinets, hat and bookstands, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard, mirror door almira, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, breakfast and dessert services, toilet sets, fancy epergnes, &c.

A quantity of fancy goods, consisting of ladies' work-boxes, corner and hand-bags, money-purses, wall brackets, photo-frames, albums, scent bottles, toilet bottles, toilet sets, match boxes, police lamps, ink and watch stands, &c.

On account of the concerned:—

232 lbs. India-rubber rings and washers.

By order of the Administrator-General the effects of the late Moivee Sayed Ameer Effendi, consisting of wearing apparel, metal watch, and sundries.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand office-shigram.
1 strong serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand victoria.
1 coventry sociable tricycle, by D. Rudge, London.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Medows Street, Fort, (entrance of Military Square Lane), TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., the valuable and handsome blackwood and teak wood household furniture, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned cottage pianoforte by S. Rose and Co., a strong bay waler, going in harness, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, guitar and banjo, wearing apparel, tin and leather trunks, and photographic camera with stand, books, &c., the property of the late W. H. DAVIES, Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

N.B.—The horse will be sold at 2 p.m.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY FOR LIBRARIES.

On MONDAY, the 17th instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a collection of new and second-hand books on religion, science, and logic, Waverley novels, tours, travels, cyclopædia, universal dictionary of art, science, and literature, in 23 volumes, history and travels in 25 volumes, Persian-Arabic-English dictionaries, French books, etc.

Catalogues will be published, and the books will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CHURCH STREET, MAZAGON.

Under instructions from Bai Jivanbai, wife of Jamshedjee Hirjibhai Karanjia, the executrix of the last will of the late Pestonjee Bomanjee Sumaria, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 29th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land or ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the south side of Church Street, Mazagon, in the sub-district of Bombay, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 140 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Quit and Ground rent under Collector's old No. 258, Collector's new No. 11564, old survey No. 518 and new survey No. 3308 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 6814 and Street No. 25-27 and bounded on the east by the property of Maria De Souza, on the west by public passage leading from Dolkar Street to Church Street, on the north by the Church Street, and on the south by the Dolkar Street, and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Bai Jivanbai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 10th August, 1896.

FRESH VEGETABLES IN TINS.—Green Peas, French Beans, Macedoine, per tin As. 5 each. American Asparagus (Oyster Bay), per tin Re. 1-2. PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Fort, Bombay.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND OF INDIAN CIGARS.

UNRIVALLED IN QUALITY AND FLAVOR.

The nearest approach to a GENUINE HAVANNA.

BAHADURS No. 1.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 3.
BAHADURS No. 2.	BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 4.
BAHADURS No. 3.	BAHADUR REGALIAS.
BAHADURS No. 4.	BAHADUR PRINCESSAS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 1.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 1.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 2.	BAHADUR DAWSON'S No. 2.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 3.	BAHADUR EXCELSIORS.
BAHADUR "SPECIALS" No. 4.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 1.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 1.	BAHADUR MANILLAS No. 2.
BAHADUR "BOUQUETS" No. 2.	BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS.

BAHADUR REEDS.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS, BAHADUR CIGARS,

McDOWELL AND CO.

MADRAS.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL FULLY PAID..... £600,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.

BRANCHES:

At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Delhi, Lahore, Kurrachee.

CORRESPONDENTS.

PARIS..... The Anglo-Egyptian Bank, Ld.
SINGAPORE } Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG }
HONGKONG..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA..... Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA..... Do.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL.....Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000 = £1,600,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

CENTRAL OFFICE: PARIS. HEAD OFFICE: LYONS.

BRANCHES in all the principal Towns of France and Algiers

LONDON OFFICE 40, Lombard Street, E.C.
WEST END BRANCH 4, Cockspur Street, S.W.
BRANCH IN CALCUTTA.

FOREIGN BRANCHES.

Alexandria, St. Petersburg, Madrid, Brussels, Constantinople Cairo, Moscow, Barcelona, Geneva, Smyrna, Port Said, Odessa, Jerusalem

THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on all English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods, on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52:—Threadneedle Street. E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000)

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave, and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards, facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper Gold, Silver, and Produce.

C. HENRIOT,
Manager.

COMMERCIAL AND LAND MORTGAGE BANK (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 25,00,000
RESERVE FUNDS AND REST... ,, 10,79,540

HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

BRANCHES:—
BOMBAY AND RAWALPINDEE.

BANKERS & AGENTS throughout INDIA, BURMAH CEYLON, & in LONDON, EDINBURGH & DUBLIN.

LOCAL BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON'BLE MR. FAZULBHOY VISRAM, C.I.E.
SASSOON J. DAVID, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATAO Esq.
NOWROJEE JEHANGIER GAMADIA, Esq.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Terms may be ascertained on application.

PRUDENTIAL FUND.—Bearing Half-yearly Compound Interest.

STERLING DEPOSITS.—4 per cent. per annum on Money awaiting remittal.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.—2 per cent. per annum on Balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 which do not fall below Rs. 500 during the Half-year.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on Security of Goods, Produce, Shares, House Property, and approved personal Security.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Full Information and Rules of business furnished on application.

By Order of the Board.
F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £160,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
RESERVE FUND—£350,000.

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Remittances made Payable to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

J. B. LEE.
Agent.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Yens 12,000,000 = Rs. 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 4,500,000 = ,, 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 4,130,000 = ,, 8,260,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco Hawaii, and Shanghai.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK: The UNION BANK of LONDON: PARR'S BANKING COMPANY & THE ALLIANCE BANK, LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learned on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

M. TOSHIMA,
Agent.

Sirdar's Palace, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,109,875
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £554,907 10s.

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if no under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4 per cent.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund.....$ 57,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director. P. & O. S. N. Co.

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
G. E. NOBLE, }

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on deposit for fixed Periods, at rates to be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND
Agent.

40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31 Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1848.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

ANNUAL INCOME .....£ 1,084,823
ASSETS .....£ 5,909,483
PAYMENTS UNDER POLICIES £12,865,781

In form of Policy, prompt settlement of claims, equitable dealing with Policyholders, in strength of organisation, and in everything which contributes to the Security, Cheapness and Popularity of Life Assurance.

THIS SOCIETY STANDS UNSURPASSED.

For Forms of application, &c., Apply to:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

SAFE, SIMPLE AND ECONOMICAL LIFE INSURANCE.

THE Security of the CITY of GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY is unsurpassed, the funds being now over TWO MILLIONS STERLING and Claims to the extent of over FOUR MILLIONS STERLING have already been paid.

The Company has been established upwards of FIFTY-SEVEN YEARS, and affords all those advantages which must commend themselves to gentlemen about to effect Life Assurances. Amongst these may be mentioned NON-FORFEITURE OF POLICIES GUARANTEED SURRENDER VALUES, Paid up Policies granted to those who desire to discontinue the payment of premiums, QUINQUENNIAL DIVISION of PROFITS with INTERMEDIATE BONUSES payable in the event of death between the periods of Division and the IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of CLAIMS on proof of death and title.

For further particulars apply to—
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Chief Agents.

CITY OF GLASGOW LIFE ASSURANCE Co.,
44, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE FUNDS of this Leading British Office at 31st December, 1895, were:—

PAID UP CAPITAL .....£ 2,45,040
GENERAL RESERVE AND FIRE RE-INSURANCE .....£ 20,40,000
PROFIT AND LOSS 1895 .....£ 818,686
GLOBE ANNUITY FUND .....£ 1,102,800
LIFE AND ANNUITY FUND .....£ 4,800,056

AGENTS:—RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF INDIA, LD.

BOMBAY OFFICE.—29, ESPLANADE ROAD.

LIFE, ACCIDENT AND GUARANTEE LIFE DEPARTMENT.

THIS Company offers unusual advantages to intending Assurers The tables are popular and easily understood. The POLICIES are the most liberal offered to the Public, and ARE FREE FROM ALL UNNECESSARY RESTRICTIONS, WORLD-WIDE and UNCONDITIONAL Policies. LARGE GUARANTEED BONUS OF 2 PER CENT. per annum on the sum Assured.

ACCIDENT DEPARTMENT.

THE POLICIES of this Company cover Accidents of all kinds incurred in Sport, Business, or Travel at Home or abroad without restriction.

Ordinary Risks.—Rs. 50 per annum will Secure Rs. 10,000 on Death; Rs. 10,000 on Permanent Total Disablement; Rs. 5,000 on Permanent Partial Disablement; Rs. 60 Weekly during Temporary Total Disablement; Rs. 15 Weekly during Temporary Partial Disablement.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.

Suretyship undertaken for the Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust on the yearly payment of a small sum.

The Different kinds of Risks have been carefully classified, and the Company is in a position to undertake all risks at the Lowest Possible Rates.

Full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM,
OR
B. SMYTH & Co.,
Agents.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE, LIFE, ANNUITY.

FUNDS.....£10.695,969
REVENUE.....£ 2,650,872

NEW LIFE BUSINESS DURING 1891, £1,936,495.

RATES LOW. CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

FIRST CLASS NATIVE LIVES.

Accepted on the same terms as Europeans Resident in India.

Further Concessions to Policy-Holders,

For further Particulars, apply to

EWART LATHAM & Co.,
FLEMING SHAW & Co.,
Agents.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15) and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra. Horses standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

	Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce, per monsem	35 0
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17 0
Examination and Certificate	10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5 0

Crushed Horse food, best in the market, per cwt. Rs. 5
Special mixtures, Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

GEMMED RINGS.

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CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 40m. Sun sets, 6h. 30m. High water, 6-10 a. ; Low water, 5-33m., 6-17a.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.

Y.M.C.A., Apollo Bunder, Prayer meeting, 5-45 p.m.

Bombay Gymkhana, half-yearly general meeting, 6 p.m.

Novelty Theatre : Cinematographe, 6-30 and 9-30 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers Nadiri and Clan Drummond entered the dock on Saturday, and the steamers Hoseinee and Hiroshima Maru left it on Friday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Melbourne entered the dock on Friday, and the steamer Robilla on Saturday ; the steamers Letimbro and Dumra left it on Saturday.

RUGBY FOOTBALL.—Civilians vs. Naval and Military.—Play will commence at 5-30 p.m., sharp. Players are requested to be punctual.

A PARSEE SURGEON-MAJOR.—Surgeon-Major M. E. Reporter, of the Madras Army, son of our worthy citizen, Mr. Eduji Rustomji Reporter, has been granted three months' privilege leave, and comes to Bombay this morning.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.—The Hansa Line steamer Stolzenfels, Captain G Seifling, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Hamburg and Antwerp, via Aden, experienced strong monsoon.—The steamer Langbank, Captain W. J. Rout, which also came in harbour, yesterday, from Liverpool, experienced from longitude 50° E to 01° E fresh gale, high and much disturbed sea, south south-west, thence to arrival in port moderate monsoon.

INDIAN STUDENTS AT EDINBURGH.—Eighty-seven candidates appeared at Edinburgh University. Forty-one passed and were admitted L.R.C.P.E., L.R.C.S.E., L.F.P., and S.G. The following eight were from India and rank as under :—1st, Henry David Lauchlan, Bombay ; 3rd, George Frampton Stallard, India ; 4th, Leopold Emmanuel Braganza, Jamnagar ; 5th Fraser Dossabhoi Shapoorji, Surat ; 15th, Annie Louisa Brennan, Bombay ; 21st, Sydney Octavius Hall, India ; 24th, Maneck Dadabhai Naoroji, Bombay ; 28th, Manak Turkhud, Bombay.—"Scotsman."

BURGLARY AT COPPER GULLY.—Mahadeo Yemnaji, a cloth merchant, having his place of business at Copper Gully, has made a report to the police that some time between 3 and 6 o'clock, during Saturday morning, someone broke into his shop by wrenching the lock off the door and stole silver ornaments and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 81-11-3, from a box, the lock on which was also wrenched off. On an inquiry the box in which the stolen property had been kept, and which had been removed from the shop, was discovered in Khetwady, about four hundred yards away from the shop.

BURGLARY AT GIRGAUM BACK ROAD.—Ishwardas Permanundas, residing at Girgaum Back Road, has reported to the police that sometime during Friday night his house was broken into, an entrance having been effected by climbing up a scaffolding, and entering through an open window, facing a sweeper's gully, and a number of gold embroidered and cotton weaving apparel and currency notes, in all property collectively valued at Rs. 449, was abstracted from two wooden boxes and an iron safe, both of which were apparently opened by means of the keys which had been left in an open drawer. About seventy-five pieces of wearing apparel, and a number of books, collectively valued at Rs. 300, were removed from the same boxes and thrown on the floor.

GOA NEWS.—A ministerial order has been received that the Baron of Cumbarjuva may take charge of the post of the Inspector of Primary Education in Portuguese India, independently of the presentation of the letters patent of his appointment. The West of India Portuguese Railway continues to earn less and less. The receipts for the week ended 25th Julio averaged Rs. 34 per mile against Rs. 119 for the corresponding period last year. The revenue receipts from all sources in Portuguese India during the month of May last amounted to Rs. 1,71,056, and the expenditure, 2,61,515, resulting in a deficit of Rs. 90,459. The rains held out for a long time, but latterly it has been so heavy as to cause interruption in the mails from Bandez ; which could not be sent to Marmagoa to be forwarded to British India.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at Mombadavie Tank, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Madhowji Jethan, a Hindu, aged fifty-two years, lately a servant in the employ of one Khimji Ludha, a licensed vendor of tobacco. Deceased boarded in a boarding house, and sept in his master's shop at Jackeria Musjid. About 1 o'clock, on Saturday afternoon, a police ramosee, ding duty at the Mombadavie Tank, saw the deceased going down the steps on the northern side of th tank into the water. He commenced bathing, when suddenly his foot slipped, and he fell in. The ramosee, on noticing the deceased struggling in he water, ran to the steps, and having undressed himself, jumped in and dived and brought him out in a few minutes. He was placed on the pavement at the top of the steps, where he gasped once or twice and then expired. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THE BRUTAL MURDER AT BYCULLA.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, concluded the adjourned inquiry on Saturday, at the morgue, regarding the circumstances touching the death of Gungadeen Sonnoo, a Purdasee dhobie, aged about forty-five years, who was, on the night of the 29th ultimo, while lying asleep in a room of the servants' quarters, in the compound of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, alleged to have been strangled to death by his brother-in-law, named Ramkooher Balluck. Superintendent Nolan and Inspector Hamilton watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The inquiry was conducted in the presence of the accused, who was brought there in police custody. The evidence of the police ramosee, who had arrested the accused in the room, and of the butler, Inspector Hamilton, and the police sepoy was recorded. Dr. Sidney Smith, who held an autopsy on the deceased's body, was of opinion that the death was due to strangulation. The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder by strangulation against Ramkooher, who was then committed by the coroner to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

BHAVNAGAR NEWS.—On Monday rain began to fall at Wadhwan, and continued till Tuesday morning. This heavy downpour caused floods in the Rivers Bogawa and Ranpur. These rivers, which are almost dry in summer, assumed the aspect of rivers of the first magnitude. Up to date 14 inches and 25 cents have been measured at Dhola, and 21 inches 90 cents at Bhavnagar. Last year the register of rainfall here was 12 inches 70 cents up to date. This continuous downpour has been the source of much anxiety here as excess over the average annual fall will be detrimental to the crops. It is not so bad as yet, because if rain holds off for a fortnight or so a 14-anna crop is expected to turn out. The sky is overcast with clouds, and assumes a most threatening appearance. The main and branch lines have hitherto withstood heavy rain and floods. The Oojet bridge, where the engineering work was destroyed very often by recurring floods, well stood the heavy present floods and the severity of storm. It is rather a wonder that cholera has not abated altogether here.—Mr. W. H. White, manager of the B.G. J.-P. Railway, was entertained to a dinner at Mr. Proctor Syms' bungalow, on Tuesday, on the occasion of his going on six months' leave. About twenty sat down at table. Mr. Syms, in proposing the evening's toast, wished "bon voyage" to Mr. W. H. White.

DEATH OF THE DECCAN SARDAR.—An Alibag correspondent writes :—We are extremely sorry to announce the death of Moherban Manajirao Raghojirao Angrey, 1st Class Sardar of the Deccan, and the adopted son of his Highness the late Raghojirao Angrey, Chief of Angrey's Kolaba. This sad event occurred on the 4th instant at Poona, where he had gone a fortnight ago to enjoy the monsoon weather, but unfortunately on his way from Alibag to Poona he caught slight cold, and latterly had fever, which ended in his death. The body was brought down to Alibag, and burnt on the next day in his family's burial ground. His funeral procession was accompanied by a party of armed police, and by almost the whole population of Alibag. The bazaar and the schools were closed on that day. The Revd. Mr. Brown, of the Alibag Mission, visited the dead, and so did Dr. Pereira, the Assistant Surgeon of the Civil Hospital. The deceased was a man of most agreeable disposition, and his loss will not be forgotten by the Alibag people and by his friends for some time. He had a fair knowledge of English, and was for some time chairman of the Alibag Municipality, and in that capacity rendered good service to the public. He was also delegated with the powers of a 3rd class Honorary Magistrate, which duties he performed to the satisfaction of the public. He had also gained goodwill of all the Government officials with whom he came in contact. He was fifty years old.

A PARSEE LAD DROWNED IN A WELL.—At a quarter-past 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, one Muncherji Sorabji Alavia, a Parsee carpenter, residing in the Fort, was walking across the maidan, near the Waudby Road. While passing by the well near the Novelty Theatre, he heard someone crying "father father" in the well. Muncherji went to the well, and on looking in saw a Parsee lad struggling in water, and immediately sank, never rising to the surface again. Unfortunately, the Parsee on-looker did not know how to swim, and he therefore did not jump into the well to rescue the drowning lad. However, the man ran for a policeman, who came up, and after looking into the well, brought another Parsee, who jumped in and brought the lad to the surface of the water. A rope was then lowered, and the boy was hauled up. As the surface of the body appeared to be a little warm, he was placed in a victoria and taken to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where after examination the House Surgeon pronounced him to be dead. Information was then circulated by the police, and the body was subsequently identified as that of Jehangir Muncherji Dahoo, aged thirteen, son of a Parsee priest, residing at Bahmanji Street, Fort. The deceased was a student at Sir J. J. Parssee Benevolent Institute, Fort. He attended the school at 10 o'clock on Friday morning, and returned home at 1 p.m., when he took his dinner and went back to school, and was not seen alive again. A verdict of accidental death by drowning in a well was recorded.

CHURCH MEETING AT BASSEIN.—A meeting of the parishioners of the churches of Bassein (called at the instance of the Vicar the Vara), at which their parish priests were present, was held at Papdi, the seat of the Varado, on the 3rd instant, to consider the question of the reduction of Church fees. Father Tornixa, secretary to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun, was deputed to attend the meeting, which he did. The petition submitted to his Lordship the Bishop of Damaun by the people of Bassein was read by Mr. C. Soares, who acted for the time as interpreter between his Lordship's secretary and the Catholics of Bassein. The Rev. Vara Herminigildo Roque Barretto, lately of Koli Kalian, put the case on behalf of the clergy, whilst Mr. J. Pereira, of Merces, was the foremost speaker on the part of the laity. One of the Revd. gentlemen inquired if Mr. Pereira was the authorised mouthpiece of the laity present, and the people cried out that he was, and that he should be allowed to have his say. The Revd. Vicar of Nirmal, late of Bhayndor, and the Revd. Viear of Manickpur, late of Goral, questioned the genuineness of the signituress to the petition, whereupon the public concerned affirmed that the signatures were true, and identified them, and averred that they had given their full consent to the terms of the petition. Thereupon a warm discussion ensued, and Father Tornixa assured the meeting that the matter would be laid before his Lordship, whose decision would be duly communicated within 8 or 10 days. The people hoped that the heavy rates would be reduced. If high rates were extorted from them, serious consequences would result.

DROWNED IN A QUARRYHOLE.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Dadur, touching the death of Abraham Balaji, a stone-trimmer, aged seventy years, residing with his son at Cooria. About 8 o'clock, on Thursday morning deceased took food for his son to the Cooria Mills, where he has been employed, and left in about half-an-hour, saying that he was going in search of work. About half-past 6 o'clock in the evening, the son returned home from the mill, and found that deceased had not come, but he took no notice of his absence, as he (deceased) used to stay away from house for two or three days together at a time. About noon, on the following day, Alibux Peer Goolam, a muccadum of labourers in the scavenging department of the Bombay Municipality, went to a quarryhole at Dharavie, and noticed the dead body of a human being floating on the surface of the water in it. The muccadum gave information to the police at the Dharavie police station, and a policeman went to the quarryhole and removed the body from the water. It was decomposed, and there were no external marks of violence on it. On the information being circulated by the police throughout the Dharavie district, deceased's son came forward and identified the body as that of his father Abraham, who had been missing since the morning of the previous day. A stone, which the deceased always carried tied to his waist to sharpen his instruments on, was found tied in the usual place. There is a narrow path between the quarryhole in which the deceased was found and another one, and it is almost certain that while walking along this narrow pathway between the two quarryholes deceased lost his balance and fell in the hole in which he was found drowned. The deceased had never said that he would commit suicide, and that he was tired of his life. He enjoyed good health, and complained of nothing and had no enemies. There was about ten feet of water in the quarryhole. The jury on the above facts returned a verdict of accidental death by drowning.

HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.

THIS company gave their farewell performance on Friday, at the Tivoli Theatre, where a large audience assembled to witness the production of Byron's popular comedy in three acts, entitled "Our Boys." The play is full of humour and sentiment, and the histrionic display of the performers was creditable. Sir Geoffrey Chamneys was represented by Mr. D. S. Richmond, who made an excellent father, and none could have excelled him in the character of a indignant parent when there was cause for it, and a relenting one when necessity demanded the same. Mr. W. Seaney took the role of Talbot to perfection. Being the son of a rich and influential gentleman, his father considered that intellect, good breeding, and all the paraphernalia attached to such sons could not be wanting in the youth after his return from the town, but his character and demeanour were so excellently depicted in the opposite direction when he came back that it is needless to say that the young man had before him a very fine career as a good comedian. The character of Perkyn Middlewick was taken by Mrs. and Mr. Driscoll. It is no exaggeration to say that Mr. Driscoll is second to none of the comedians that have visited Bombay. In his own part and in the by-plays he kept the audience in roars of laughter, and the continued humour displayed by him was certainly very entertaining. Charley Middlewick was well represented by Mr. Gusneven. Clarissa Champneys (Miss T. Lee), the aunt of Talbot, was very good indeed. Miss F. Stephenson, as Violet Melrose, who was selected by Sir Geoffrey Champneys as the bride of his son, obtained her due meed of applause for her careful representations. Miss Nellie DeLorme, who has always been a general favourite, was full of life as Mary Melrose, and from beginning to end carried her audience with her. Miss T. Lake, as Belinda, the servant girl, made an amusing slavy. The performance concluded with a skate dance on a ten feet pedestal by Mr. Louis Beresford ; which was highly admired. It is a pity that the Stanley troupe disbands almost immediately, owing to the demise of Mr. Harry Stanley. He was a general favourite, and his arrival in the city was always welcomed. He invariably had a full house, and those who saw him act or met him as a friend always left with a favourable impression of his genial personality. It was announced during the play that that was the last performance of the company in consequence of his death, and the audience at the fall of the curtain shewed their appreciation by their loud and vociferous cheers for the future welfare of the members of this favourite troupe.

CRICKET.

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE 2ND ELEVEN vs. THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE C. C.

AN interesting inter-college game was played in the Elphinstone College compound on Saturday. The Veterinary captain winning the toss sent in his opponents to bat. Messrs. Merchant and Trilokiker went out to face the bowling of Messrs. Conroy and Deshpande. Runs were slowly being scored up, when Merchant gave a chance to Deshpande's bowling and was caught hold of by Foy. The game was not very lively till Messrs. Chitre and Desai got in. Runs were rapidly scored up, and it seemed for a time difficult to break the pair. About 6 bowlers were changed. This pair raised the score from 30 to 84. At last Desai, the captain, was cleanbowled by Stephens, having contributed to his side a well-played 13. Mr. Desai closed the innings when his party had scored 102 at the loss of 5 wickets. Mr. Chitre played very nicely, having scored 54 not out. The Bombay Veterinary College C. C. went in, and four of their wickets were dismissed for 48 runs only. Mr. Conroy played well, scoring 28. The following is the full score :—

THE ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE GYMKHANA 2ND ELEVEN.

Merchant, c Foy, b Deshpande	7
Zaveri, c DeSouza, b Deshpande	1
Trilokiker, b Conroy	9
A B Chitre, not out	54
B A Nanavati, b Conroy	9
V A Desai, b Stephens	13
Kanga, not out	7
Nadkarni, Somjee, Joshi, Bhandarker — To bat.	
Extras	2
Total	102

THE VETERINARY COLLEGE C C.

Foy, c Merchant, b Nanavati	15
Conroy, c Joshi, b Kanga	28
Deshpande, b Nanavati	0
Buckle	0
Stephens, b Nanavati	0
Davar	0
Extras	5
Total	48

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the weekly memorandum of remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 5th August, 1896 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1896-97	16,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1896 to 1st Aug. 1896	7,124,800
Balance to be remitted from 2nd Aug. 1896 to 31st March 1897	9,375,200

THE Dean of Gloucester has issued a strong appeal for funds for maintaining the fabric of the famous Abbey of Tewkesbury, perhaps the finest parish church in England. When it is remembered that the endowment existing for the purpose is only a beggarly £20 a year, and that the value of the Benefice is less than £200 a year, and that the parishioners have not the means themselves to save the glorious pile from the ruin with which it is threatened, the Dean's appeal will need no justification. Subscriptions may be sent either to the Archdeacon of Gloucester College Green, Gloucester, or to Mr. Alfred Baker, The Old Bank, Tewkesbury.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS.)

A SUIT TO DISPOSSESS A TENANT.

KASHINATH SAKHARAM KULKARNI vs. NANA AND ABAJEE VALAD KUSHABA PATEL.

THIS was an application by the original plaintiff, a minor, who appeared by his guardian and administrator Balkrishna Mahadev Kavle, against the order of Mr. Appajee Ganesh Tilak, mamlatdar of Niphad. Mr. M. B. Chaubal appeared for the applicant.

Sir Charles Farran, in giving the court's decision on the application, said : In this case the mamlatdar has come to the conclusion that the defendant is not in possession of the land under the "lavni" kabulayat upon which the plaintiff relies as proving the defendants' tenancy and its termination within six months of suit. Upon this finding of the mamlatdar, his decision that he cannot dispossess the defendant is correct. It has been argued before us that the mamlatdar has wrongly admitted evidence, and that upon the evidence and admissions made before him he was bound to come to a different conclusion and to hold that the defendants did hold the land under the "lavni" kabulayat, or at all events that the defendant was estopped from saying that he did not. That is an argument which could properly be addressed to us, a court of appeal, if an appeal lay to this court, but we think that we ought not, when our extraordinary powers under section 622 are invoked, to exercise them in such a case. The mamlatdar has not declined jurisdiction. He has considered the materials laid before him and has come to a conclusion adverse to the plaintiff's case. That conclusion, if erroneous, ought, we think, to be corrected in a regular suit and not by an application under section 622, and especially so when no substantial injustice appears to result from the mamlatdar's decision. We discharge the rule.

A HINDU WIDOW NOT A MERE TENANT FOR LIFE.

DATTAJI SAKHARAM RAJADHIKSHI vs. KALBA YESE PRABHU GADEKAR AND ANOTHER.

This was a second appeal by the plaintiff and appellant from the decision of Mr. H. L. Hervey, Assistant Judge of Ratnagliri.

The Chief Justice, Sir Charles Farran, in giving the court's decision, said: We have already indicated our opinion that the defendant Kalba having "bona fide" paid the rent of the garden land to Vithal Atmaram before suit, cannot be called on again to pay that rent or mesne profits to the plaintiff. The farm lease granted by Jankibai while the manager of the estate to Vithal had not been set aside, nor had the plaintiff given notice to the defendant Kalba not to pay his rent to Vithal. The lease granted by Jankibai to Vithal was voidable, not void, on the death of Jankibai, and the defendant Kalba was, therefore, justified in paying his rent to Vithal until he received notice not to do so. We also agree with the Assistant Judge that equity requires that the plaintiff in setting aside the lease granted by Jankibai to the defendant Kalba, should compensate the latter for the money properly expended by the defendant in improving the land after the death of Jankibai. The plaintiff failed to give the defendant notice of his intention to set the lease aside, and it is like that of Vithal was voidable only by the plaintiff on the death of Jankibai, and was not "ipso facto" void. A Hindu widow is not a mere tenant for life. She is invested with a fuller estate and more ample powers of management, and a lease granted by her at a fair rent, as in this case, though for a long term of years, does not necessarily determine at her death. The heir coming in after her death is to show that, in granting it, she has exceeded her power. That being the legal position of the defendant, the Assistant Judge has found that the plaintiff after Jankibai's death allowed defendant to go on for some years improving the property tand took no steps o warn the defendant of proceedings to obtain possession of the garden until he instituted the present suit. His conduct was such as to induce a belief in the mind of the defendant that his lease would be treated as valid. It is not, it is true, specifically found by the Assistant Judge that the plaintiff knew that the defendant was making these improvements, but he was the owner of the land on Jankibai's death, and there is no reason for believing that he did not keep himself aware of what was being done upon it. The case seems to us to fall within the principle laid down in "Stiles vs. Cowper" 3 Atk. (p. 692), which is thus stated by Mr. Woodfall (p. 9) in his work on landlord and Tenant—"But in a case where the remainder-man lay by, and suffered an assignee of an invalid lease to lay out money in rebuilding and might be presumed to have had notice of the fact, Lord Hardwicke directed a new lease with proper covenants to be granted to the assignee for the remainder of the term." Here there is not merely a lying by, but a lying by under such circumstances as to induce the belief that a voidable lease will be treated as binding. We confirm the decree of the Assistant Judge with costs.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, AUG. 8.

SATURADAY :—Pressure has given way briskly to rapidly over Northern India and slightly in the Peninsula. It is in slight excess over the greater part of India, but is in moderate to considerable excess in the Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, Sind, Gujrat, and the Konkan. A trough of low pressure runs from the Orissa Coast to Central Bihar and the central districts of the North-West Provinces. Light variable airs and calms obtain in the Gangetic Plain, where dry weather with increasing temperature obtains. Moderate rain has fallen in Lower Burma, and light showers in Upper Burma and some parts of East Bengal and south-east Punjab boundary. The current is chiefly directed to the Peninsula at present, and light to moderate rain has fallen over nearly the whole Peninsula and light local showers in the Central Provinces and Central India. Hyderabad Deccan reports two inchess ; Ahmedabad, Khammamet, Kurnool, Nellore, Madras, Cuddalore, and Madura, each one inch. The Peninsula will probably continue to receive light to moderate rain for the next 36 hours, and Bengal light local showers A break in the rains obtains to-day over the whole of the Gangetic Plain.

NOTES FROM PALITANA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst will arrive in Kathiawar in November next, on a cold-weather tour.

A grand durbar will be held by his Excellency at Rajkote, where the chiefs and princes of Kathiawar will assemble.

His Highness Sir Mansingji, the ruler of Palitana, will be invested by his Excellency with the title of Knight Commander of the Star of India, which was conferred upon him by her Majesty the Queen-Empress of India in January last.

There is rain everywhere in all the talukas of Palitana, and the health of the people remains good.

The poor people of some of the villages of Palitana, especially cultivators and farmers, were suffering very hard this year for want of grain and fodder ; and his Highness ordered nearly twenty thousand maunds of jowarand fifty lakhs pounds of grass to be given to the suffering people of the village of Gariadhar, Thadach, Mokhadaka, and such other places. This is a real proof of the fatherly care and kindness of his Highness to his subjects.

Day by day Palitana has been improved in sanitary matters as well as in judicial. His Highness personally supervises all the departments of his State.

It is a matter of satisfaction that his Highness the Thakore Saheb had made improvements in the police force. A new special police officer and a few mounted police and other policemen have been added to the present staff.

Some time ago a gang of robbers entered a village called Charodia under the Palitana State, and stole property valued at Rs. 300. The Palitana police succeeded in capturing some of the thieves, and the energetic Police Superintendent succeeded in recovering a part of the stolen property.

A case for Valukad and Khijadia between the Palitana durbar and its bhayats of Motisari has been heard before Mr. R. M. Kennedy, special officer. A decision was given in favour of the Thakore Saheb.

The repairing work on the trunk road between Palitana and Songad is going on rapidly.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages, received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th August, 1896.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	7	10	30 a.m.	51	2
Teheran	9	1	1 a.m.	1	1
Suez	9	12	55 p.m.	...	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay, during the 24 hours ending, at 8 p.m., of the 9th August, 1896.

—	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	..	24	..	1
,, Karachi	...	10	..	1
,, Madras	...	18	..	3

UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION.—Get rid of Nervousness and Nervous Fears at the time of examination by judiciously using Squibb's Brace-up Cordial. It banishes Nervous Fealy and strengthens Memory. Rs. 2-4. of MADON, SONS & Co.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

THE proposed autumn tour of the Viceroy is as follows :—

November 2nd—Leave Simla at 10 a.m. ; departure private.

3rd—Arrive at Delhi at 9 a.m. ; arrival private.

6th—Leave Delhi at 10 a.m. ; arrive at Ulwar at 2 p.m. ; arrival public.

9th—Leave Ulwar at 11 p.m. ; departure private.

10th—Arrive at Ajmere at 9 a.m. ; arrival public.

11th—Leave Ajmere at 10 p.m. ; departure private.

12th—Arrive at Oodeypore at 11 a.m. ; arrival public.

13th (Monday)—Leave Oodeypore at 11 a.m. ; departure private ; arrive at Chittor at 2 p.m. ; leave Chittor at 9 p.m.

17th—Arrive at Jeypore at 11 a.m. ; arrival public.

20th—Leave Jeypore at 2 p.m. ; departure private.

21st—Arrive at Bikanir at 9 a.m. ; arrival public.

23rd—Leave Bikanir at 9 p.m. ; departure private.

24th—Arrive at Jodhpore at 9 a.m. ; arrival public.

26th—Leave Jodhpore at 10 p.m.; departure private.

27th—Arrival at Abu Road ; proceed to Mount Abu for the day ; arrival private. Leave Abu Road at 11 p.m. ; departure private.

28th—Arrive at Baroda at 12-30 p.m.; arrival public.

30th—Leave Baroda at 10 p.m. ; departure private.

December 1st—Arrive at Indore at 5 p.m. ; arrival public.

4th—Leave Indore at 11 a.m. ; departure private.

5th—Arrive at Mirganj at 8-30 a.m. ; visit the Marble Rocks and arrive at Jubbulpore at 5-30 p.m. ; arrival public.

7th—Leave Jubbulpore at 10 p.m. ; departure private.

8th—Arrive Benares at 9 a.m. ; arrival public.

9th—Leave Benares at 5 p.m. ; departure Private.

10th (Thursday)—Arrive in Calcutta at 9 a.m. ; arrival public.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Government have sanctioned the withdrawal of the grass mules lent to the batteries of the native mountain artillery stationed at Edwardesabad and Dera Ismail Khan and their transfer to the Commissariat Department.

AT the recommendation of the Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, Bombay, and in anticipation of sanction Lieutenant H. G. Ross Smith, 2nd Welsh Regiment, who has been granted six months' leave to England on medical certificate in Madras Command, 1896, is permitted to remain in Bombay, till reported fit to embark for England.

THE undermentioned Warrant and Non-Commissioned Officers have been awarded the prizes offered by the Government of India for the best designs and specifications for arm racks suitable for general adoption for the safety of the arm of British troops :—For an Arm Rack for use in Barracks : 1st Prize, Rs. 150 —Staff Armourer-Sergeant J. R. Leadbetar, 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 100—Sergeant A. H. Jones, 1st Battalion King's Royal Rifle Corps ; 3rd Prize, Rs. 50—Lance-Corporal W. Gutherie, 2nd Battalion Essex Regiment ; 4th Prize, Rs. 25—Conductor J Clarke, Barrack Department. For an Arm Rack for use in Tents : 1st Prize, Rs. 100—Conductor W. Link, Ordnance Department ; 2nd Prize, Rs. 50—Conductor T. Carroll, Ordnance Department ; and 3rd Prize, Rs. 25—Conductor W. C. Galloway, Ordnance Department.

CHINA NEWS.

IT is to be regretted that the Japanese in Formosa are not carrying out the policy of pacification expected of them. Our own correspondent in Formosa sends us a description of the appalling state of affairs in existence there, which fully corroborates the atrocities committed by Japanese soldiers, which we have previously published. The inhabitants have been driven to exasperation by the brutal conduct of the Japanese soldiers. Whole villages have been burned to the ground for no reason whatsoever and the villagers massacred in cold blood.

In Szechuen a good deal of ill-feeling has been aroused towards foreigners, which may cause further trouble.

A rumour comes from the North that Li Hung-chang proposes to again visit St. Petersburg to settle some matters of State. We do not place any reliance in the rumour.

News comes from Amoy of the success of Dr Yersin's cure for the plague. It is stated that the doctor has cured fourteen patients by the injection of his newly discovered serum. A house in one of the hospitals at Amoy has been trained by the doctor to operate upon patients.

HONGKONG.

The past week has been intensely hot, the thermometer registering over 92 degrees on several successive days. A number of sudden deaths occurred on board ships in the harbour from the intense heat, and a warder in Victoria Gaol, who has been only about six months in the Colony, died in the Government Civil Hospital from sunstroke.

At the fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board a letter was read from the Colonial Secretary in which he upheld a recent decision at the Magistracy in regard to Sanitary Bye-law No. 5 not being retrospective in its operations and informing the Board that in all cases of doubt the Board ought to ask for the assistance of the law officers of the Crown. Mr. H. McCallum, the Secretary to the Board, and Dr. Clark, Medical Officer of Health, wrote defending the practice followed by them in regard to prosecutions under the bye-law.

H. E. Marshal Yamagata, the Japanese Ambassador to the Czar's coronation, journeyed home by the French mail steamer Yarra. There was no demonstration at Hongkong.

Last week we reported the murder of a Chinese detective in broad daylight in a densely-populated part of the city, and the escape of the murderer. It was thought the murderer had made good his escape into the interior, and it was feared that thereby he had secured safety from arrest. A Chinese detective, however, was sent into the interior in search of the murderer. At Shun Chun, which is up a creek off the Canton river, he discovered the wanted man. The man was arrested by the detective and several Chinese soldiers while on board a passage boat, bound for Canton. The murderer is now in the hands of the Chinese authorities in the mandarin city of Namtau.—"China Mail" (July 22).

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 10.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Testamentary Suits.

8-95—Chitnis M and M—Gangabai vs Kallianji Meghjee—Mathubai and J—Part heard.

7-96—J C Cama—Nanabhoy Jamsetjee Danidadoona and others vs Ruttonbai widow and others—Edgelow and G.

Postponed Long Causes.

69-95—Thakurdas D and C—Damodar Ruttonsey vs Hormusjee Adarjee—Payne G and S.

234-95—J Peacock—Krushnarao Pandurang vs Atmaram Shewba and others—Khanderao and S.

101-95—Turner and H—William Morris vs Matilda Morris and another.

656-94—Tyabjee D and Co—Cassum Kutchra and another vs Khanoobai—Pestonji R and K.

492-95—Chalk W and S—Hajee Esmail Bawa and others vs Haji Cassum Haji Gani and others—Payne G and S, and Wadia and G.

471-94—Bicknell M and M—Gangabai vs Ramdas Dossa and others—Mansuklal D and J, and Khunderao and M.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

567-96—Nanu and H—Kunar Shri Sumat Singjee vs Dalsukhram Hargovan Bhvishanker and K.

147-95—Framji M and M—Chandoolal Khooshaljee vs Awad bin Oomer Sultan Navaz Jung Bahadoor—Crawford B and Co.

487-95—Payne G and S—Sakurbai vs Chaturbhuj Nathubhaishunker and K.

141-95—Little and Co—Jugmohundas Vundravundas vs Palonji Edulji Mohideen and another—K D Shroff.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE B. TYABJEE.)

For Judgment.

241-95—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs P C H Snow and others—Crawford B and Co.

For Consent Decree.

164-95—Edgelow and G—Ismail Hajee Oosman Cudwance vs Khoojizabibi and others—Ardeshir H and D.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

26-95—Little and Co—Monunlal Karson vs Keroo Babaji and others—M H Khan—Part heard.

431-95—Roughton and B—John Joseph de Abreo and others vs Munchoobai Balgovindas and others—Wadia and G.

141-93—Payne G and S—Sewji Ramji, etc, vs Choonilal Chotalal—Little and Co.

For Further Directions and Coasts on Special Commr's Report.

63-92—M H Khan—Raboo Bibi alias Fatmabai vs Guyasoodin Shaik Edroos—M N Saklatwala, Roughton and B, and James Peace.

Postponed Long Causes.

432-95—Khunderao S (for pauper)—Esmael Khan bin Ahmed Khan vs Abdool Majid bin Pachoo and another—K D Shroff.

419—Chalk W and S—Balkrishna Harichandra Bholay vs Krishnabai Manadoo Bholay—Shamrao P.

230-95—Bicknell M and M—C A Turner vs Rutanbai and another—Payne G and S.

60-92—Tyabjee D and Co—Jeevandas Mocrarjee vs Thackersey Govindjee—Mansukla D and J.

551-95—In person (a pauper)—Thacker Khatao Hurchand vs Thacker Khanjee Hurchand—In person.

232-95—Little and Co—The Carpet Manufacturing Trading and Agency Co Ld vs Robin Benjamin—Framjee M and M.

230-94—Payne G and S—Govindjee Punjoo vs Ganeshram Manekchand and another—M L Shroff.

175-94—Payne G and S and Junardhan and A—Vussonjee Morarjee and others vs. Fanny Fischer and another—Chalk W and S.

175-94—Janardhan and A—Vussonjee Morarjee and others vs Fanny Fischer and another—Chalk W and S.

403-2795-95—M L Shroff—Tulka Deva and adother vs Mahomed Medi Tharia Topen—Tyabjee D and Co.

563-95—Payne G and S—Peroo Mahomed and others vs Karim Nensey—Edgelow and G.

LITTLE Boy : "The preacher says there is no marrying in heaven."

Little Girl : "Of course not. There wouldn't be enough men to go round."

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Esplanade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered ..	71	31	70	30	75	52	68	78
Saturday, August 8	0	62	0	21	0	88	0	5
Sunday, August 9	1	48	1	45	1	26	1	9
Total..	73	41	71	96	77	66	69	92
Total fall to Aug. 9, 1895.	54	79	46	60	46	95	47	67
Total fall to Aug. 9, 1894.	62	27	49	70	50	58	41	11

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p. m. to 6 p.m. at the Esplanade and Fort from 8 a. m. to 8 a. m. ; and at Colaba from 6 a. m. to 6 a. m.

MATHERAN.

	In.	cts.
Previously registered	210	24
August 6th	1	35
Total	211	59

KHANDALLA.

The Rainfall registered at Khandalla, up to the 8th August is as follows :—

	In.	cts.
August 1st	7	85
,, 2nd	1	30
,, 3rd	1	75
,, 4th	7	5
,, 5th	4	10
,, 6th	1	73
,, 7th	3	70
,, 8th	2	20
	29	78
Previously registered	170	17
Total	199	95

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF AUGUST, 1896.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calcutta standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45°.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a samll shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max,) and minimum (min,) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures

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The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows: Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1: each succeeding line As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, AUG. 7.

A DECLINE of 1-8th per cent. took place in Consols in London, yesterday, at 113 1-8; and Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ per cent. lower, at 120. Three and-a-half per cent. Rupee Securities were unchanged at £65. The price of Bar Silver remained, at 31 5-16d. per oz.; and in New York, the metal was unchanged in value, at 68 5-8 cents. per oz.; but with demand Exchange on London was ¼ cent lower, at 4·88¾ dollars. The market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was reduced 1-8th per cent. to ½ per cent.; that on short London Bills remaining unaltered at the same rate. The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £90,000 in Silver, and £20,000 in Gold to Bombay. Brazier's Copper was quoted at £510s. per ton; and Yellow Metal, at 5-1-8. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay, via the Canal, was quoted at 16s. 9d. per ton. The Exchange Banks' buying rate in London on India, at 30 days' sight remained at 1d. 2-1-8d. Paris quotations were unaltered.

To-day, there has been further drop of 1-8d. in the price of Consols in London, at 113, other stock Exchange quotations being unaltered. About £100,000 in Gold has been withdrawn from the Bank of England. The price of Bar Silver has receded 1-16d. to 23½d. per oz. and the metal is ¼ cent cheaper in New York, at 68 3-8 cents, demand Exchange on London being lower to the same extent at 4·88⅛ dollars.

Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed was quoted yesterday, at 35s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm. To-day, Brown Rapeseed has been quoted at 31-34s. per 416 lbs., sellers, shipment this and-or next month, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, tone of the market firm, and Linseed, at 32½s. per 416 lbs., sellers, same shipment to the same ports, market quiet.

A further rise of 1-16d. per lb. was established in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 4 3-16d. per lb.; and Arrivals were 5-32d. higher, in all positions, the extreme quotations being 4 17-64d. for August deliveries, and 4 7-64d. for December January. East Indian Cotton was unchanged in value. The market closed firmer, Surats firm; and Arrivals firmer; the day's Sales having been 8,000 bales, inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 14,000 bales. The Manchester market was firm.

Owing to the holidays, the total Sales of Cotton in Liverpool for the week ending on Friday, were only 27,000 bales; and the amount forwarded to consumers 40,000 bales. The Imports were 29,000 bales. The total stock on hand yesterday, was 625,000 bales.

There had again to-day been a further advance of 1-16d. in the price of spot Mid. Americans in Liverpool at 4¼d. per lb; but Arrivals have declined 1-16d. in all positions except the most distant, in which the fall is only 3-64d. Surats however advanced 1-8d. per lb. The market closed quiet; Surats firmer; and arrivals steady; the day's Sales having been 7,000 bales including the unusually large proportion of 1,500 East Indians. The day's Imports were 2,000 bales.

The Manchester market has been firm to-day, the quotations wired by Reuter being 4s. per piece for 7lbs. Grey shirtings; 5s. 1d. for 8¼ lbs. Shirtings; 2s. for 39 in. Jacconets; and 2s. 2½d. for 45 in. Mulls; 40s. Twist being quoted at 7¼d. per lb.

In New York, yesterday, 8 1-8 cents per lb. was still quoted for ready Mid-Uplands Cotton; but Futures were 27 points lower for September, and 26 for December, at 7·41 and 7·43 cents, respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 1,000 bales.

A decline, however, of 1-8 cent has taken place in the price of spot Cotton in New York, to-day, at 8 cents per lb.; but Futures have advanced 8 points for September, to 4·49 cents, and 9 points for December, at 7·52 cents. The Receipts at the Ports are again 1,000 bales. The Cotton in sight in New York yesterday, was 6,980,000 bales.

Local business in this market has again been small in both directions; but the feeling has been steady and prices are unchanged. Exporters have taken only 200 bales each of Westerns, at Rs. 176; and Ujain, at Rs. 183; while the Mills have bought 950 bales, made up of 350 Dharwar, at Rs. 194½; and 150 each of Wadwan, at Rs. 194; Bhusawal, at Rs. 173½; Oomergaum, at Rs. 186½; and Karanjia, at Rs. 186 per candy.

SEEDS and WHEAT have both been steady markets to-day, a small export business having been done in the former, and a moderate amount in the latter, prices in both being all unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,580 bales.
Wheat	4,330 cwts.
Linseed	772 "
Rapeseed	509 "
Castorseed	1,818 "

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady as yesterday's quotations; but no fresh business of moment has been reported to-day.

EXCHANGE opened with a steady feeling at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1. 2 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits, as it closed last evening. Business has been quiet without life, nothing of importance having transpired, nither in buying nor selling, and the market left off steady at previous sales, say:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-32d.	do.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2¼d.	do.
Credits do.	1s. 2 5-16d.	do.
Francs do.	1·50½	do.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been weak to-day, with 109 13-16 quoted for cash, and 109 5-8 for the September settlement; but at the close a rather stronger feeling prevailed, and rates left off 1-16th per cent. higher in both positions.

SHARES.—There has again been some movement in Cotton Mill Scrip resulting in a number of cases in lower quotations; but on the other hand in several instances, prices have advanced as per our revised list. In Press Shares we note an advance of Rs. 5 in Bellary; and a decline of Rs. 7½ in English; of Rs. 1½ in New Indian; In Miscellaneous Port Canning, are Rs 7½ higher; Oriental Government, Rs. 3 and Thacker and Co. Rs. 2 and Telephone, Re. 1¼, and Bank of Bombay shares are Re. 1¼ higher, at Rs. 1,421¼ per share.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.
LONDON, AUG. 8.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firmer. Surats firm.

Good Dhollera	3 11-32

The Manchester market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	113 1-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	120
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	65
Bar Silver	31 5-16
Total Week's sales of Cotton	27,000 Bales.
" " " Surats	1,700 "
" " Imports of Cotton	29,000 "
" " " Surats	Nil. "
" Stock of Cotton	625,000 "
" " Surats	55,000 "

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.
LIVERPOOL, AUG. 7.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan, left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, this morning.
The Anchor Line steamer Nubia, left here for Bombay yesterday evening.
PORT SAID, AUG. 7.
The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this afternoon.
COLOMBO, AUG. 8.
The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaiser-i-Hind arrived here this afternoon.
AUG. 9.
Mail steamer Oceana, from Aden, and German mail steamer Gera, from Australia, arrived.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

AUGUST 9.
STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.
GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Shanghai, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted between Radde and Khabarowka.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Bhamo route to China, right.
Turkish route right.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

FERGUSON—July 22, at Nanuora, 11, Ellerdale-road, Hamstead, wife of A M Ferguson, of Ceylon, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

COLEMAN—BECHER—July 16, at St Joseph's, Maidenhead, Harry, second surviving son of John Coleman, Esq. of Taplow, Bucks, to Edyth Margaret Mary, younger daughter of Col A W Becher, late of H M 16th Bengal Cavalry, Extra Equerry to H R H the Duke of Connaught, K G, K P, K C B.
SOUTHEY—ROBERTSON—July 13, at All Saints', Eastbourne, Robert Southey, Capt, 3rd Baluch Regt, son of the late Col William Southey, Madras Staff Corps, to Marion Helen, younger daughter of the late R J Robertson, W S, Edinburgh, and of Mrs Robertson, 21, Hyde-gardens, Eastbourne.

DEATHS.

FOY—July 18, at 435, New cross-road, London, the residence of her son, Alice Eliza Ann Foy, widow of Dr James Augustus Foy, Madras Staff Corps, and daughter of the late John Dominick Bellow, of Tuam, Co. Galway, aged 68.
HUNTER—July 18, at Herne Bay, the infant son of Charles and Ethel Hunter, of Secunderabad (Deccan).
NOBLE—July 21, at Innerwick, Murrayfield, Midlothian, N.B. Annie Georgina, wife of Col C S Noble, late Bengal Staff Corps and Deputy Commissioner in Oudh, and daughter of the late Capt Archibald Hay, late 80th Regiment.
WRIGHT—At Uplands, Loughton, Essex, Maria Louisa Wright, widow of George Augustus Wright, HEICS, daughter of the late Gen G R Pemberton, aged 73.

POONA.

BIRTH.

DADABHOY—August 5, at Poona, the wife of Maneckjee Byramjee Dadabhoy, Barrister-at-Law, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BATEMAN—July 23, at Rawalpindi, the wife of Mr G Bateman, Staff Armourer, Ordnance Department, of a son.
CARY—August 4, at Darjiling, the wife of S B Cary, Esq., of a daughter.
MAULE-COLE—July 28, at Quetta, the wife of S H Maule-Cole, Chief Store-keeper, Mushkaf-Bolan State Railway, of a daughter.
WILSON—August 5, at No 10, Government Place, E. Calcutta, the wife of Laurence Wilson, Solicitor, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1896.

THE report of Mr. R. H. Vincent, the Commissioner of Police, on the working of the force under his direction in the town and island of Bombay during 1895, shows that the number of cases during the year was 46,242 as against 45,897 in the preceding year. The increase was almost entirely in the non-cognizable cases, and it is satisfactory to find that in some of the more serious classes of crime there was a decrease as compared both with the previous year and the previous decennial period. This is notably the case in regard to the homicidal offences, for reasons which will readily occur to anyone who was in Bombay three years ago this month. Incidentally Mr. Vincent ventures on the satisfactory prophecy that, so far as it is possible to foresee, there is no likelihood of religious riots occurring for years to come. This opinion is supported by the fact that, though certain deplorable tragedies which occurred in Arabia just before the last Mohurrum holidays were calculated to let loose the floodgates of sectarian passion, the festival came and went without the peace of the city being disturbed in any way. Mr. Vincent declines to theorize on the fluctuations which occur from year to year in the figures of crimes such as grevious hurt, or rash and culpable negligence, because "a harder or feebler blow makes all the difference." He therefore contents himself by expressing gratification that there was on the whole a diminution in cases of violence. The increase in the number of burglaries is put down by the Commissioner partly to "correcter definition" in the magisterial process of "framing a charge," and partly to the influx into Bombay year by year of increasing numbers of bad characters from other parts of India. The knowledge of the European police officers and of the Detective Department of the antecedents of the ordinary Bombay criminal is "extensive and peculiar," but Mr. Vincent admits that in regard to the strangers within our gates their acquaintance generally speaking cannot be made by the police until after the perpetration of offences. Moreover, some old acquaintances who were scared away by the events of 1893 have returned to make Bombay the scene of their operations in the trade of living by their wits.

The increasing number of vagrants brought before the Magistrate is attributed by Mr. Vincent to the fact that many situations formerly held by Europeans are now given to Natives of this country. The inference is of course that the European is left "without visible means of support," but it seems to us that a good deal of this vagrancy could with greater accuracy be attributed to desertions from the barrack-room, or to the failure of drunken sailors to turn up at the hour of the departure of their ships from port. Next day they find their occupation gone, and join the ranks of that most distressful community—the derelict white man in an Eastern land. A large part of the increase in police cases in the last two years has been due, not so much to the development of criminal tendencies as to the augmentations made in recent years to the police force. This is more especially the case in regard to minor offences. Mr. Vincent declares that the figures for minor street and traffic offences could "without difficulty" be doubled or even quadrupled if there were policemen enough to take up the cases that happen. The rate-payers, however, will no doubt think that the failure to bring before a magistrate every petty offender against traffic regulations, is the least of two evils, if the only alternative is a heavy addition to the current strength of the force. But the duties of the police in regulating street traffic are undoubtedly becoming heavier by the constant increase in the number of public and private conveyances, which bears such convincing testimony to the growing wealth of the city. The police have some auxiliaries in the agents of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, who are described by Mr. Vincent as having worked with great energy during the year. In the department of cognizable crime, 93·03 per cent. of the cases were investigated by the police, and 97·74 per cent. of those sent for trial ended in convictions. The corresponding percentages for 1894 were 93·69 and 98·13. High percentages have, therefore, practically been maintained. Property said to have been worth Rs. 2,42,308 was reported to have been stolen, and property worth Rs. 1,21,555 was recovered. The percentage of recoveries (50·16), though higher than that for 1892 and 1893, is lower than that for 1894, but Mr. Vincent is of opinion that the value of property recovered in theft cases is not always a safe criterion of the efficiency of the police, since one or two recoveries in the case of large thefts make all the difference.

In his special remarks regarding serious crime the Commissioner gives an interesting narrative of the *cause celebre* of the year—the Duarte murder, and pays a deserved tribute to the skill and ability with which Mr. Superintendent Brewin tracked out the perpetrator of that nefarious deed. There were 101 cases of suicide and attempted suicide, and they are mainly attributable to monetary difficulties and domestic quarrels. The total number of inquests was 476 as against 421 in the previous year, and considerably more than a moiety of these were in regard to accidents. Deaths from street accidents rose from 21 to 32, the total number of accidents being 592, as against 528 in 1894. In view of the persistency with which the poorer classes walk on the middle of the road instead of on the side, the wonder is that these figures are not much larger. The increase for the year is attributed to the "bad condition of the roads in consequence of repairs and excavations in connection with drainage works in many parts of the town." Mr. Vincent reports that the conduct of the force has been satisfactory during the year. The death-rate—14·4—is considered by the Commissioner very high, since all the men are selected lives. He has been assured that in the Native Army during peace the death-rate is about half what it is in the force under his direction. If the comparison is intended to apply to the whole of the Native Army, the statement is not borne out by a reference to the annual reports of the Sanitary Commission. The mortality statistics amongst Native troops greatly vary according to the station where they are located, and possibly Mr. Vincent had some given local area alone in mind in instituting the comparison. But however this may be, there can be no doubt that a great deal of the sickness and mortality prevailing in the police force could be prevented if the men were more comfortably housed. "My men received but one rupee per mensem as hutting money," says Mr. Vincent, "and have consequently to herd together in most unhealthy localities and in rooms utterly unfit for human habitation. I have already represented this matter to Government in a special report, and hope it will receive early and favourable consideration." The Government resolution printed with the report shows that this matter is still "under consideration." It is to be hoped the period of consideration will not be unduly prolonged, as is too often the case in regard to needed improvements to which the attention of Government is drawn. It is rather surprising to find after the success that has been obtained in Bengal in identifying old offenders by the Bertillon system, that Mr. Vincent has so far found it of little value in the detection of crime. But as the Government resolution suggests, it has scarcely been tried long enough in Bombay for very definite conclusions to be drawn regarding that infallible means of identifying old offenders.

How the unexpected happens! Lord Salisbury has broken down the opposition in the House of Lords to certain clauses of the Irish Land Bill by threatening the obstructives that he would reconsider the position if the Government be again defeated on that Bill. This attitude of the Prime Minister is the more surprising, seeing that Lord Lansdowne some three weeks since had bid his friends be of good cheer, for if objectionable clauses were inserted in the Land Bill in the House of Commons they would be dealt with in the House of Lords—an allusion to the precedent set last year in regard to a somewhat similar measure. Mr. Carson, who had induced Mr. Gerald Balfour to accept certain amendments, the effect of which would have been to rescind the protection to improvements already granted by Parliament, bitterly complained that the acceptance was withdrawn when it was found that it would be resented by the Ulster tenants who had hitherto voted for the Unionists. He attacked the Chief Secretary with great acerbity, complaining that he accepted amendments of which he did not know the meaning, and abandoned them at the dictation of the Opposition. Mr. Arthur Balfour in his turn resented this criticism on his brother as uncalled for and unfair. In the result the Bill—which had been once or twice on the point of being withdrawn—was persevered with. The amendments moved by Mr. Carson and Colonel Saunderson were rejected by majorities of two hundred and fifty—a hundred more than the normal majority of Government. Mr. Carson taunted the Leader of the House with himself doing what he had denounced the late Ministry for doing last year. When under his direction the Conservatives left the House, he declared that the House of Lords would be bound to reject a measure so unjust. The opposition to the Bill in the Upper House on the present occasion was a continuance of the struggle initiated in the interest of landlords in the Lower House, which had come to wear the aspect of a revolt against Mr. Balfour's leadership as well as Mr. Gerald Balfour's conduct of the Land Bill. Lord Salisbury has evidently deemed it necessary to restore party discipline by the threat of resignation, which is of course the real meaning of the private intimation that he will have to reconsider the position if the Government be again defeated in the House of Lords on an important amendment.

THERE is a widespread feeling amongst the supporters of the Government—or at all events of those who have strenuously supported them until recently—that Mr. Arthur Balfour has not proved a successful leader of the House of Commons. The *Saturday Review* goes so far as to say that had not the Nationalists denounced him so bitterly and thus made him famous when Chief Secretary, he would never have been entrusted with the Leadership. The *St. James's Gazette* accuses him of leaving the front Bench to enjoy ease in his private room, and thus setting an example only too readily followed by his colleagues, the conduct of business being left to take care of itself. The *Times* is equally good-natured, as the following sentences from a leader on the 19th ultimo, very plainly show:—"At the same time it may be doubted whether his manner is not just a little too airy, and whether he quite understands that, though nothing may matter as much as very earnest souls suppose, still certain things do matter a good deal. The number of days palpably lost through defective generalship may not seem very large. But they may be so distributed as to make an immense difference in the output of the Session, just as a very few strokes at golf may be so neatly distributed as to lose an equal number of holes. . . . He is too much disposed to take large general views, to underestimate the importance of attention to details, and to dwell upon obstacles which everyone admits without inquiring too curiously whether everything was done that could be done to overcome them." It is well that Mr. Balfour makes it a rule never to read the newspapers, wisely leaving that task to a clever and affectionate sister, who only tells him what it is necessary to know.

WE have received a precis of the statement of grievances complained of by Lieutenant-Colonel J. R. Watson, of the Indian Staff Corps, who was compulsorily retired in April 1892 on grounds the sufficiency of which has never been substantiated. It was alleged, behind his back, and long after the event, that in ordering European soldiers to be in readiness in case of riot at Malegaon, near Nasick, in July 1890, during the festival of the Bakr-i-Eed, he had acted under the influence of nervous panic. As a matter of fact, he had taken the action in question on the representation of the local Civil and Police authorities, who apprehended riots from the sacrifice of a cow contrary to the orders of the Assistant Collector, Mr. Doderet, in a house surrounded by the houses of Hindus of caste and close to a Hindu shrine of great sanctity. The Colonel, who was in command of the Malegaon Camp, wrote to the General Officer in command of the Bombay District, recommending that a party of European soldiers at Deolali should be held in readiness for despatch to Malegaon on receipt of a telegram if a serious emergency arose. The letter was shown to Mr. Doderet, who approved of it, and reported the fact to the Government in these words: "Colonel Watson showed me his letter to the General; I told him I thought it a wise precaution." The European soldiers were not required, Colonel Watson putting down all attempts at rioting with the 1st Bombay Grenadiers, who were on the spot, and relying on them to protect the Magisterial Court in Camp, while he tried as magistrate the Momins who had defied Mr. Doderet's proclamation prohibiting the killing of cows except in the licensed slaughter-house. Yet it was alleged that the Colonel in panic distrusted his own soldiers! That allegation was not made at the time, but five months afterwards. Another five months elapsed before Colonel Watson learned indirectly that Mr. Doderet and the Chief Constable had made that charge. The Colonel was removed from his command without inquiry or trial. A year later he was compulsorily retired after nearly thirty years' service, while his name stood tenth on the list for Colonel's allowances, which were thus forfeited. Sir George Greaves, who was then Commander-in-Chief, called upon Lieutenant MacMunn for a report of what he had witnessed at Malegaon during the riots. That officer reported that the Chief Constable with the Assistant Collector came to the Commandant's bungalow in a state of agitation, seriously apprehending an outbreak, and that Colonel Watson after they had left remarked contemptuously on their behaviour, which, he said, no emergency, however great, could justify. Lieutenant MacMunn stated that "the Chief Constable appeared to have lost all confidence in himself." Without attaching too much importance to this impression, it is a fair inference that the civil authorities at the time were scarcely in a position to pass judgment on a veteran officer who, having seen service in Afghanistan and elsewhere, was not likely to be scared by the prospect of a riot.

ONE of the strangest incidents preceding the compulsory retirement of Colonel Watson was the appointment of a special Medical Board at Mhow by order of the Commander-in-Chief to examine him as to his physical fitness. The Board reported that he was "Fit for service in camp or field, and in robust health." Yet another medical officer, this time a junior, was directed to make a further examination, who reported to the same effect, and in even more emphatic terms. Whereupon the luckless officer was compulsorily retired on

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE LATE MATABELE DEFEAT.

BALUWAYO, Aug. 7.

Fuller accounts of Colonel Plumer's action against the Matabele Impis state that it lasted for seven hours, and that Captain Beresford and the Mounted Infantry and Maxims which he commanded were at one time completely surrounded by the enemy.

Colonel Plumer then sent reinforcements, which routed the Matabele, who lost three hundred men.

THE MATABELE INCLINED TO PEACE.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Sir F. Carrington reports that owing to recent reverses the natives are inclined to make peace.

LI HUNG CHANG AT HATFIELD.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Li Hung Chang, yesterday afternoon, attended a garden party at Lord Salisbury's at Hatfield, where a brilliant company was assembled.

LI HUNG CHANG DECORATES GORDON'S STATUE.

Aug. 8.

Li Hung Chang, to-day, paid a visit to General Gordon's statue in Trafalgar Square, and his cenotaph in St. Paul's Cathedral, and placed a superb wreath on each.

BANQUET TO LI HUNG CHANG.

A banquet was given to Li Hung Chang, last night, at the Hotel Metropole, at which Sir Cecil Clementi Smith presided.

Li Hung Chang, in his speech on the occasion, said that the difficulties between England and China were the result of a misunderstanding, but that England had been fair to China, and had gained her confidence and respect.

He hoped his visit would be the means of removing some of the obstacles to complete harmony and peace, which was the dominant desire of China.

LORD SALISBURY AND THE IRISH LAND BILL.

The Irish Land Bill has passed through Committee in the House of Lords.

It is understood that the opposition to the Bill was broken owing to Lord Salisbury privately threatening to reconsider the position if again defeated on any important amendment.

LORD WOLSELEY MISUNDERSTOOD.

Lord Wolseley was yesterday interviewed by a Reuter's representative. His Lordship said he entertains the highest opinion of the fighting qualities and efficiency of the Indian Army, and that, moreover, when he published his views some years ago, he expressed his praise in the highest terms, stating that the English and Indian Cavalry combined could easily ride over the hordes of Cossacks.

This opinion, his Lordship said, he still holds, and he believes that for the purposes for which it exists the Indian Army is as perfect as it can be.

The extracts of his evidence before the Welby Commission, which had been published in the Press, were, he said, misleading.

LORD WOLSELEY ON OUR MAGNIFICENT ARMY.

Lord Wolseley, in presenting the prizes at Shoeburyness, said he thought that it would be an advantage if our magnificent Army in India could be represented on such an occasion.

THE COMING TEST MATCH BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

Messrs. Lohmann, Gunn, Abel, Hayward, and Richardson have refused to play in Monday's test match against Australia at Kennington Oval unless the pay is doubled.

The Surrey Club have refused to comply with their demand, and have remodelled the eleven.

The action of the players is generally condemned.

CRICKET NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 8.

Essex has beaten Surrey by an innings and one hundred and nineteen runs.

Aug. 9.

The Australians have beaten Kent by one hundred and seventy-six runs.

Gloster has beaten Middlesex by six wickets.

THE MISSING STEAMER MOSHTARI.

No news has been received at Suakin of the Bombay steamer Moshtari, and much anxiety is felt as to her safety.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Aug. 8.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sutlej, with the homeward mails of the 31st July, arrived here, at 2 p.m. to-day.

INDIAN FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE FINAL TIE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 9.

The final tie for the Indian Football Association Challenge Shield was played, yesterday, between the Calcutta and the Shropshire Light Infantry, and resulted in a victory for the Civilian team by one goal to love. The Shropshires had decidedly the best of the game, and shot two goals, but both were disallowed for off side by the referee's decision, which was unquestionably right; but there was some ill-feeling among the Tommies, and it looked at one time as if the referee would be mobbed. The victory will make Calcutta very popular as this is the first time they have won the trophy. There was an immense gathering of spectators, being roughly estimated at twenty to thirty thousand.

FOOTBALL: BOMBAY RANGERS VS. MIDDLESEX REGIMENT.

POONA, Aug. 9.

A football match between Bombay Rangers and the Middlesex Regiment was played, yesterday evening. There was a large concourse of spectators. The weather was clear at the time of the play, but the players were covered with Mud. The game resulted in a win by one try to *nil* for the Middlesex. For the first half Middlesex had the upper goal after a number of tight scrimmages. The touch line took the ball into the Rangers but failed to score, and the penalty was a kick given against the Rangers' off-side, but Lieutenant Hall did not succeed in obtaining a goal. At the second half-time, Middlesex pressed the Rangers for a short time, but by the rushes of the forwards the ball was taken right down to the Middlesex, where a number of scrimmages took place, the Rangers very nearly getting in two or three times, and causing the Middlesex to touch down several times in self-defence. The Middlesex then had hold of the ball in the middle, when Lieutenant Hall, seizing the opportunity, rushed forward, and dribbled the ball through, though hard-pressed behind the Rangers' goal line, and obtained a try, which, however, failed to make a goal, when time was over.

THE N.-W. FRONTIER.

RE-DISTRIBUTION OF GARRISONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 8.

The following proposals in connection with the re-distribution of garrisons along the north-western frontier have received the sanction of the Government of India:—(1) Abottabad, one battalion of native infantry to be withdrawn. (2) Mardan, no change. (3) Kohat, a fourth battalion of native infantry to be added to the garrison of this force, One battalion will be divided among the Samana posts and the posts at Kurran and in Thul. (4) Edwardesabad, a third battalion of native infantry to be added to the garrison of this station, of which two battalions will be detached to the garrison in the Tochi valley. The abandonment of outpost of Janikhel, the other two outposts at Latamur and Kurran being handed over to the civil authorities to be garrisoned by military police. (5) Dera Ismail Khan, one and a-half battalion of native infantry to be added to the garrison, which will furnish a battalion to the garrison in Wano, while a battalion and a-half will be divided among the posts of Sarwekai and Barwand and Jandola and those on the Tank border. The abandonment of Manghe as a military post. (6) Dera Ghazi Khan, the withdrawal of half a battalion of native infantry from this station.

THE BENGAL COMMAND.

It is now practically certain that General Morton will be appointed to the Bengal Command, *vice* the late General Sir William Elles.

THE MUSHKAF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

SIMLA, Aug. 7.

The Government-in-Council records its appreciation of the satisfactory manner in which the work on the Mushkaf-Bolan Railway has been executed in face of the great difficulties and trying climate. It particularly notices the services of Mr. Ramsay, and also of Mr. Hodson, his successor, and generally all the officers connected with the work, granting to all a bonus of half-a-month's pay with a frontier allowance for each, who has completed the period of six months' actual service up to the limit of three months' pay.

WEATHER FORECAST FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.

The rainfall to date is above the average, and irregularly distributed; during August normal monsoon; below normal in September. A few cyclonic storms are expected in August. Rainfall is expected to be more regular, but ceasing early in Upper India; normal rain in Southern India terminating at an early date. For Upper Central Burma it will be scanty. Conditions are favourable, especially in Lower Burma and Tenasserim. In the general forecast uncertainty is expressed owing to the abnormal July weather and unsteadiness of the Bengal current.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Home Department—Major Temple, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, is granted privilege leave for two months. Colonel Chatterton, Commandant, Presidency Volunteers, is to officiate.

Mr. Gamble, Director of the Imperial Forest School at Dehra, is granted furlough for fifteen months; Mr. Olivier officiating, and Mr. Dickinson taking charge of Pegu and Tenasserim. Mr. Nisbet goes to the Eastern Circle; Mr. Smythies, Western Circle and Mr. Gleadow officiates as Deputy Director of the Forest School.

Foreign Department;—Surgeon-Major Neilson is appointed Civil Surgeon, Bikanir, vice Mr. Ffrench Mullen, reverting to the Military Department.

Lieutenant-Colonel Collins is appointed Commandant of the Malwa-Bhopal Battalion. Major Penrose is appointed Commandant of the Malwa Bhil Corps; Lieutenant Holmes to be Adjutant, vice Captain Poingdestre, transferred to the Mehwar Bhil Corps as Second-in-Command; and Captain Goodenough to be Adjutant of the Bhopal Battalion.

* Delayed in transmission.

POONA SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Aug. 6.

The meeting was brought to a conclusion this afternoon. The starters for the last two days were good, but to-day was the handicapping day, and three races fell through. The owners did not accept the handicaps, and there was no time left for the stewards to make new races in their place, as by the "new" arrangements acceptances are received within thirty minutes before starting, and there is no time left to make a new race. I think, on the whole, this system is injurious to the public, who are kept in the dark up to the last moment. The public had to wait nearly for three hours to witness the three races which were run.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, accompanied by Prince Henry of Teck, and suite, were on the ground. The attendance was a little bit better than on the last two previous days. There were nearly seven bookies present, and owing to the lots of objections which occurred during the meeting, the bookies refused to book bets, and took only cash bets.

Taif, who won, on Thursday last, the Ghorpuri stakes, was disqualified for having carried wrong weight, and the race has been given to President, who had come second. Chuggan jockey has been also disqualified for making a bet in a selling race on Thursday last.

"The Auction Stakes." Distance—5 furlongs. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. A selling race for all Arabs. Weight—If entered to be sold for Rs. 1,000, to carry 11st. 7lbs. Penalties and allowances.

Mr A K Heyland's ch a h Claymore, (Rs. 500. 9st 7lbs, Owner ..... W O

"The Deccan Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and Southern India C. B's. Weight—Handicap.

Mr J R Bapty's g a h Avenger, 10st 5lbs, Capt Ross ..... W O

"The International Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all horses. Weight—Handicap.

Mr Willoughby, br aus m Rime, 10st 4lbs, Capt Ross ..... W O

1ST RACE—"Dwarf Handicap."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all ponies. Weight—Handicap.

Aga S Shah's ch a p Julmood, 9st 12lb Owner 1
Mr Jhonson's b a p Kazalan, 9st 3lbs, Ebrahim 2
Mr John's b a p Numlan, 7st, Native 3
Mr Johnson's b w geld Hero, 11st 7lbs, C B Mahomed 0
Mr John's b a p The Idler, 7st 13lbs, Native 0
Mr Abdool Rahman Hajee's b a p Basheer, 8st 11b, Heeroo.. 0

BETTING:—4 to 5 against Julmood; 2 to 1 against Kazalan; 3 to 1 against Numlan; 6 to 1 against the Idler and Basheer; 8 to 1 against Hero.

Good start. Numlan took the lead, and was running a-head till the home turn, where Julmood and Kazalan came up. At the distance a good race ensued between the two, the former winning by a length. Two lengths separated the second and third. Time—2 mins. 5½ secs.

2ND RACE—"The Grand Stand Plate."—Distance—1 mile. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all Arabs and C. B. galloways who have never won a race value Rs. 900 up to the time of starting. Weight 14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties and allowances.

Mr Ali bin Ameer's ch a gal Solicitor, 9st 7lbs, Ebrahim 1
Mr S A W's b a gal Angler, 9st 2lbs, Mr S Shah 2
Mr Johnson's bh a gal President, 10st 7lbs Capt Arbuthnot ... 3

BETTING: 2 to 1 on Solicitor; 3 against the rest.

At the start President jumped off with quite a length, followed by Solicitor and Angler lying last. This order was maintained till the home turn, where Angler with a great rush took a slight lead. At the distance, Solicitor, well-ridden by that Native jockey, came up and won by a length. President was a bad third. Time—2 mins. 5½ secs.

3RD RACE.—"The Galloway Handicap."—Distance—7 furlongs. Rs. 170, and a cup value Rs. 29. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Weight—Handicap.

Captain Arbuthnot's ch ch geld Shannon II, 9st 11lbs, owner 1
Colonel Radcliffe's ch a gal Rishan, 9st, Namah 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a gal Kave Kit, 8st 11 lbs, Heeroo..... 3
Surgeon-Major James'b ch gal Willie, 9st 3lbs, Capt Weldon. 0
Aga S Sahh's ch a gal Russian, 10st 10lbs, Owner 0
Capt Lnard's ch w m Finesse, 7st 13lbs, Native 0
Mr Rustomjee's b a gal Nobleman, 7st 10lbs, Native 0
Mr James b a g Bantam, 8st 4lbs, Lansdowne 0

BETTING: Evens on Shannon II.; 3 to 1 against Rishan; 4 to 1 against Willie; 5 to 1 against Russian and Finesse; 8 to 1 against Nobleman; 6 to 1 against Kave Kib; 10 to and 1 against the rest.

Good start. All were running in a bunch. At the turn Shannon came up, and won as he liked. Time—1 min. 46½ secs.

Reports from Behar state that the prolonged break in the rains is still continuing there and is seriously affecting the Badoi crops, paddy and Indian-corn. Another week without rain will be disastrous, and already the above crops must fall far below the estimates which promised so well three weeks ago.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 24.

THE ROYAL WEDDING.

With the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales to Prince Charles of Denmark, on Wednesday, an exceptionally brilliant season was brought to a fitting termination. The interest aroused by the happy event, though not of course so great as on the occasion of the marriage of the Duke of York to the amiable Princess May, was both widespread and genuine, affording another proof of the loyalty of the British people to the throne no less than the undiminished popularity of the Prince and Princess of Wales and their children. I was in Piccadilly when the bridal procession returned from Buckingham Palace to Marlborough House, and I can testify to the enthusiasm of the immense crowds assembled there. The loudest cheers were given to the Prince and Princess of Wales, both of whom seemed delighted with the reception accorded to them from all classes. The view looking along Piccadilly at this moment was very striking. With the exception of the historic Apsley House, whose owner is on a bed of sickness, all the fine mansions stretching from Hyde Park Corner to St. James's Street were decorated, while every balcony and window was filled with smartly-dressed spectators. Many expressions of regret were to be heard that the wedding ceremony did not take place at St. Paul's Cathedral instead of in the little chapel at Buckingham Palace, which has room for only a hundred guests all told. These guests included members of the Diplomatic Body, leading Ministers and ex-Ministers, and other distinguished persons. Amongst the ex-Ministers was Mr. Gladstone, who, with Mrs. Gladstone, came up from Hawarden to be present at the marriage, and who was, everybody remarked, looking extremely well. This was Mr. Gladstone's, as it was the Queen's, first appearance in London this season. Her Majesty, who walks with increasing difficulty, entered the chapel leaning on the arm of her son-in-law, Prince Christian, and remained seated throughout the service, which was conducted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. The bridegroom, who wore his naval uniform, made an exceedingly good impression. One of the small number of persons privileged to assist in the chapel thus describes him:—"His figure was erect, straight as a dart, and he walked with a firm assured step, looking to right and left as he advanced, and acknowledging with slight inclinations of the head the courtesies and bows of the guests on either hand. There were many whispered words of admiration as he passed, for it was felt that of him, as of one of his race in long bygone days, it might truly be said that every feature seemed 'to give the world assurances of a man.'" Amongst the royalties present were, besides the bride's father and mother, brother and sisters, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark (father and mother of the bridegroom), Prince and Princess Frederick of Schaumburg Lippe, the Duke and Duchess of Sparta, Prince Nicholas of Greece, Prince and Princess Philip of Saxe-Coburg, the Duchess of Albany, Princess Elizabeth of Waldeck, and the following bridesmaids:—Princess Ingelborg of Denmark, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Victoria of Schleswig Holstein, Princess Thyra of Denmark, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Margaret of Connaught, the Lady Alexandra Duff, and Princess Alice of Albany. The Archbishop's address to the newly-married couple was brief and appropriate. Its theme will be gathered from the opening sentences. "This of all ages of the world," observed the Primate, "is the last of which it can be said that the character and tone of those who are highest placed are of little consequence except to themselves. It is true and commonplace to point to the democratic interest in all organized rank. It is as true, but too serious to become commonplace, that Royal right and Royal wrong, the world over, are watched, copied, even mimicked to the uplifting or the lowering of myriads." Luncheon was afterwards served to the members of the Royal Family in the State Dining Room, and to Her Majesty's guests in the ball room. The toasts proposed were "the Bride and Bridegroom," "The Queen," "the King and Queen of Denmark," "The Crown Prince and and Princess of Denmark," and "The Prince and Princess of Wales." Her Majesty did not attend the luncheon, but returned to her private apartments after the marriage register had been signed, and the same evening went back to Windsor. On her way to the railway station at Paddington she was greeted with a remarkable outburst of enthusiasm by an immense crowd at Hyde Park Corner, and appeared to be deeply affected by this spontaneous demonstrations. The Duke of Cambridge, in unveiling the statue of the Queen given to the City of London by Sir A. Seale-Haslam and erected near Blackfriars Bridge, said he knew how much Her Majesty appreciates the feeling that exists in every class of society towards her. On the 23rd of September next she will have reigned longer than any previous occupant of the British throne, and there is a desire that the auspicious day should be celebrated throughout the Kingdom as a general holiday. But why not all over the Empire?

MR. BALFOUR'S LEADERSHIP.

The First Lord of the Treasury dined with the members of the United Club at St. James's Hall last Friday, and in responding to the toast of "The Unionist Cause," made an interesting speech bearing on the subject of his leadership of the House of Commons. Mr. Balfour is not prepared to admit that he himself is to blame for the unsatisfactory state of public business in Parliament and for the comparative barrenness of the first complete Session under the "strongest Government" of modern times. He says that the "painful experience"—it used to be called the "massacre of the innocents"—of dropping bills is common to all Governments, and that every Ministry promises a larger programme of legislation than it can get through. That is true, but one of the charges against Mr. Balfour is not that he has done what his predecessors have done, sacrificed measures, but that he has wasted time on measures that he ought to have known would not pass unless brought in at a much earlier period of the year. But Mr. Balfour has another theory to explain the difficulties he finds himself in as the Minister responsible for the business of the House. There is no opposition in the higher sense of the word. He admits, as indeed he is bound to do, that the occupants of the benches on the left of the Speaker's chair are expert in many of the Parliamentary arts, but they are a disunited body and therefore the fight cannot be carried on upon equal terms. From a party point of view the Unionists have hitherto rejoiced that the Opposition is composed of "disparate elements," and I am not sure that the dames of the Primrose League will share Mr. Balfour's earnest wish that their opponents "would get common principles and common unity." Mr. Balfour admits that a big majority can give us permanence of administration, that it has not to trim its sails to every changing breath that may move the political atmosphere, and that it is not the victim of every passing change of public opinion, but it cannot under our system of Parliamentary procedure ensure rapid, smooth and continous progress of legislation. "I think", said Mr. Balfour, "it was the late Admiral Rous; but, at all events, it was a great racing authority in the past, who said that there was not 6lb. or 4 lb. (here there was laughter)—I am not, he proceeded, an expert in such matters—between the best jockey and the worst jockey in a race. I do not know how that may be at Newmarket, but think it is probably true in the House of Commons." He was ready to admit that he was the worst jockey, but if the Angel Gabriel were to lead the House of Commons with its present imperfections he would not save more than a week or ten days of the Parliamentary session. Anybody whose business it is to frequently listen to the debates in the House of Commons will agree with Mr. Balfour that there is a great deal of repetition, but I think this evil dates from a period anterior to the Unionist victory of last year. The lesson Mr. Balfour draws is that until the rules of procedure are fundamentally altered—if that time is ever to come—it is absolutely necessary to deal with legislative problems in short measures. Many of his supportors regret that this idea did not occur to him before he consented to the introduction of the luckless Education Bill, which was certainly not a "short measure," and which, though not the sole, was perhaps the predominant cause of the right Hon. gentleman's present troubles. Whether Mr. Balfour has complained to his colleagues that he alone is left to bear the brunt of the Ministry's misfortunes it is impossible to say, but it could hardly have been without prearrangement that Mr. Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at the same time, though in different parts of the country came to the rescue of the First Lord of the Treasury. Mr. Chamberlain says he does not complain of the criticism the Government is receiving from what he styles its "professed friends," but in the same breath he expresses his opinion that the attacks "have been carried a little too far." Mr. Chamberlain in this respect, contradicting a recent speech of Sir Matthew White-Ridley, denies that the programme of the Government for the present session was exceptionally overloaded, and says quite truly that much time is wasted by the loquacity of members "with no special claim either on account of their position or representative character to occupy the attention of the House," but it would not quite do to leave all the speaking to the great and wise persons who sit on the two front benches. Nothing in Mr. Chamberlain's tardily expressed opinion can be more unfair, more ungenerous than to blame Mr. Balfour, than whom "no party need desire, or could have, a leader more skilful in debate, more courageous in action, more loyal to his colleagues, more courteous to his opponents, more mindful of the high and honourable traditions of the House of Commons." If any fault has been committed—if any fault has been committed!—Mr. Balfour's colleagues were equally responsible; but in Mr. Chamberlain's opinion the chief deficiency "is in a system which is unsuited for modern conditions, which has been abused, and which ought to be amended." The Chancellor of the Exchequer ridicules the notion—a notion first promulgated, by the way, in the columns of the *Standard*—that a sort of rivalry exists beeween himself, Mr Goschen, and Mr. Chamberlain for the Deputy leadership, and pays a high tribute to Mr. Balfour, who of all men is, according to Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, the most qualified for his present position. The Chancellor of the Exchequer dwells on Mr. Balfour's abilities, eloquence, debating power, and magnetic charm of manner. These qualities are admitted by everyone, but the *Times* rather icily retorts that the protestations of Mr. Chamberlain and Sir M. Hicks-Beach do not bear on the question. "While a leader justifies his existence by his capacity, no competitors can shake him in his position. If he shows incompetence or indifference to his work, no indulgence on personal grounds can save him." The leading journal adds:—"We fully believe that Mr. Balfour, taught by the experience of the present Session, will, next year, justify the high opinion which his innumerable friends and admirers have formed of him." Perhaps it is as well for Mr. Balfour's peace of mind that he does not—if his friends are to be believed—read newspapers.

THE IRISH LANLORDS' REVOLT.

Practically the whole of the week in the House of Commons has been devoted to the Irish Land Bill which the Government by the aid of the motion passed on Monday suspending the twelve o'clock rule for the rest of the Session succeeded in getting through Committee last night, or rather this morning. The feature of the discussions on Mr. Gerald Balfour's measure has been the uncompromising attitude of the Unionist members from Ireland. One and all they have refused to yield one inch, and the country has been presented with the extraordinary spectacle of Mr. Smith-Barry acting as co-teller with a Nationalist member. Mr. Lecky has joined in the fray, and on Monday made what Mr. Balfour evidently considered a very "nasty" speech. A clause relating to the mysteries of turbary and other profits, easements, and privileges was opposed by the landlords, but Mr. Gerald Balfour refused to give way. Mr. Lecky declared that the object of the clause was to take away from the landlords by force of law an indisputable legal privilege which they had possessed from time immemorial. This was rather a remarkable thing to be done by a Unionist Government. He did not know whether it would add to their popularity; he did not think it would add to their credit, and so on. This was on Monday, but a greater humiliation was to befall this overwhelmingly powerful Government. It came about in this way. A Nationalist, Sir Thomas Esmonde, proposed an amendment for the purpose of securing that the advances should be made, not by means money, but by means of of guaranteed land stock as heretofore. When the Conservative Purchase Act was passed in 1891, the Irish landlords objected to being paid in land stock—then a security of doubtful value. The Government of the day, however, declined to alter their decision, and the people who then sold would have been paid in stock worth only 93 per cent. Since then land stock, like other securities, has appreciated, and now stands at a premium of 10 per cent. The Government, acting of course under pressure from the ever-grasping Treasury, argued that it was inadvisable to continue a system under which the vendor on every £100 nominal really received a bonus of £10 from the State. Dr. Clark does not generally give utterances to views that are shared by the bulk of the House, but on this occasion he voiced the general feeling. It was, he said, mean and contemptible for the Government to take advantage of the circumstance that Guaranteed Land Stock was now above par. It was known that many Unionist members were absent on account of the Royal Wedding, and Mr. Balfour postponed the division as long as he could. But his tactics failed. The amendment was carried by a majority of 13—99 against 86 votes. Of course, the Opposition, or, as Mr. Balfour would say, the so-called opposition, were delighted at this *contretemps*; and although there in no desire to make too much of the affair, the vote is regarded as somewhat unfortunate coming just now. That a Government so extraordinarily strong in Parliamentary support should be thus checked is, as one of its friends observes, more in sorrow than in anger, a matter for reflection. What makes the Government defeat so unpleasant for Mr. Balfour and his colleagues is, that a number of Conservatives in the precincts of the House, knowing exactly how matters stood, declined to vote! There must, be to use an expression that will not be out of place this week, something rotten in the State of Denmark when followers of the Government are in a mutinous temper when the Administration is little more than a year old.

THE JHALLAWHR CASE.

Mr. J. H. Roberts's motion for the adjournment of the House, on Tuesday, in order that attention might be called to the above matter was strongly resented below the Opposition gangway, where the Irish members were in full force for the Land Bill. The Parnellites in particular were much disturbed by Mr. Roberts' ill-timed action. One of their number, Mr. Clancy, appealed, though unsuccessfully, to stop Mr. Roberts, and Mr. W. Redmond shouted out "Obstructing the Land Bill." The attitude of the Irish party, who greeted nearly every sentence Mr. Roberts uttered with cries of "'vide,' vide" was not without its effect, for all the speeches were short, and the whole debate did not last more than an hour. The speaking was all on one side, and confined to the mover of the resolution, Sir W. Wedderburn, Dr. Clark, and Mr. H. J. Wilson, a noble band of brothers. Their contention was that the Maharaja ought to have an opportunity of explaining his conduct before our "impartial tribunal." Lord George Hamilton pointed out that the Maharajah had been deposed because he refused to comply with the conditions on which he had been allowed to ascend the throne on attaining his majority, that he had always been in collision with the Political Agents; that he had been repeatedly warned by the Supreme Government; and that the maladministration of every branch of the State was so flagrant that the deposition of the Prince was the only course open to the Government of India. Eventually the fruitless amendment was withdrawn.

THE BURNS CELEBRATION.

Scotland has been celebrating this week the centenary of the death of Burns, but although there are more Scotsmen in London than there are in Edinburgh, the event, interesting to all lovers of poetry of every nationality, has passed without any demonstration of importance in the metropolis. Nor do I think that India had any share in the proceedings of Tuesday; at any rate, in the list of the tributes from distant places I did not observe the names of any Scottish colonies in the East. This of course was due to an oversight, for I do not suppose that Scotsmen in India are less appreciative of Burns's poetical genius than the rest of their fellow countrymen. They cannot all be, like the Scotsmen, described by the Rev. Dr. Donald Macleod at the Glasgow demonstration, who are neglecting their mother Scotch. According to the reverend doctor, no man can understand Burns who is not a Scotsman, and it seems from what he says some Scotsmen cannot understand the national poet. Dr. Macleod, speaking after Lord Rosebery's exceedingly elequent address—an address which like his speech the same day at Dumfries cannot be summarised and must be read in full—declared that he did not think there could be a better work for their Burns Clubs than to do something for what he was afraid was passing away, not from the peasantry, but from the better classes forsooth, and that was a knowledge of their own Scots tongue. Caledonia must see that this reproach is removed from her sons. One feature of the proceedings at Dumfries must be particularly gratifying to Scotsmen—I refer to the many tributes to Burns's talents sent from foreigners, headed by the literary Queen of Roumania, who says that she knows Burns by heart.

BOMBAY ABKARI DEPARTMENT.

Mr. H. J. Wilson, M.P., the anti-opium apostle, has got his eagle eye on the Bombay Abkari Department, and Intends next week to ask whether Lord George Hamilton is aware that that wicked authority has granted a licence for a new liquor shop in Sleater Road (a part of Bombay where there had not previously been any such shop), notwithstanding that an influentially signed protest had been forwarded from residents in the neighbourhood:

"Whether granting a licence under such circumstances is at variance with the declared policy of the Indian Government as expressed in the despatches of the Secretary of State, and of the Government of India;

"Whether the police interested themselves in discouraging opposition on the part of the inhabitants.

"Whether the licensee had rendered useful service to the police during the Bombay riots:

"And, whether facilitating the grant of this licence was in the nature of a reward for such services.

THE WELBY COMMISSION.

The London Press does not seem to value the privilege of being allowed to report the proceedings of the Royal Commission on Indian Expenditure. Even the *Times*, which justly prides itself on the completeness and comprehensiveness of its reporting, only devotes some twenty lines to the weekly meeting of the Commission held two days ago. The Accountant-General of the Army, Sir Ralph Knox, continued his evidence, the dryness of which was relieved by an interesting admission extracted from the witness by Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart. Sir Ralph was asked what he had to say to the argument of the Indian Government that they were not consulted when the War Office made changes in its organization which affected India, and he replied that it had always been the desire of the War Office to consult the India Office, but it was very difficult to see how, except in small matters, India could avoid accepting their proposals, and the Indian Government recognized that. Thereupon Sir Donald Stewart observed:—"But there are some very heavy charges imposed upon the Government of India by a change in the organization of the Army which has nothing to do with the efficieny of the service?" The answer of the witness to this pertinent question was as follows:—"No doubt there are changes in the organisation of the Army the necessity of which the Indian Government may not see very distinctly." There are other things besides changes in army organization the necessity of which the Indian Government may not see very distinctly—for example, the payment of Native troops sent to Suakin. Dr. K. N. Bahadhurji has carried his point. He has persuaded the Commission to agree to call him as a witness. Whatever else may be said about him, no one can deny that he has the courage and persistency necessary in one who aspires to be a reformer. I believe that he had to surmount certain difficulties before obtaining permission to bring his scheme before the Parliament of doctors about to assemble in Carlisle.

AN OVERLAND RAILWAY TO CALCUTTA.

Mr. Curzon's stereotyped reply to Mr. Maclean's rather bold question with reference to the desirability of constructing a line through Kandahar and Herat connecting the Russian and Indian railway systems was pretty much what the hon. member for Cardiff might have expected. "It would," the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs was instructed to say, "be quite premature at this moment to consider the expediency of entering into negotiations for the construction of a line of railway beyond the frontiers of India to join a line that is either not yet commenced or only in the earliest stages of progess." Premature or not, Mr. Maclean does not intend to allow the matter to drop, and if an opportunity occurs in the debate on the Indian financial statement he will explain his reasons for holding that the question is worthy of the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. Mr. Maclean is not the kind of man to be silenced by a flippant question prepared by some conceited and self-sufficient Foreign Office clerk. Whether the scheme be practicable or not, it will do no harm to have it discussed.

AT LAST!

Next to Trafalgar Square there is perhaps no quarter of London of which Englishmen are more proud or which is better known to foreigners than the broad thoroughfare leading from Charing Cross to the Palace of Westminster. We shall have more reason to be proud of Whitehall when the block of houses separating Parliament Street from King Street are pulled down, as they shortly will be, thanks to the late Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir William Harcourt. Another important improvement is to be effected in the same locality. For years past the site of Carrington House, near the Royal United Service Institution and opposite the Horse Guards, has been an eye-sore. Many have been the suggestions for utilising this valuable piece of ground. A friend of mine not long ago published an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, recommending that the space should be used for the erection of a much-to-be-desired National Opera-house; and the officials of the Treasury nearly had a fit. This was not a case in which India could be made to contribute. It has now been decided that the new War Office shall be built on the vacant ground; and the decision will be generally approved, especially if the new building is large enough to accommodate the entire staff of the military department. At present a portion of the establishment is accommodated in Victoria Street, and another branch—that presided over by Sir John Ardagh, in Queen Anne's Gate. The advantage of all being under the same roof is obvious. When the Whitehall improvements have been carried out, and the Mall opened to Charing Cross, to say nothing of the new *hotel de ville* shortly to be reared in the neighbourhood of the Nelson Monument, this part of the Metropolis will almost vie in beauty with the Place de la Concorde in Paris.

NATIVE LADY DOCTORS.

All who are interested in the spread of female education in India will be glad to learn that Miss M. Novroji (daughter of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji) and Miss M. Turkhud (daughter of Dr. Atmaram Pandurang), who recently arrived in this country to complete their medical studies, have passed an examination in the Scottish capital, and thereby obtained the "triple qualification of physician and surgeon from the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons of Edinburgh and the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons of Glasgow." Their success will doubtless encourage other young Native ladies to adopt a profession in which the field seems limitless.

OBITUARY OF THE WEEK.

Sir P. Anderson; Sir G. F. Hampson; Mr. Charles Dickens; M. Guichard; M. Spuller; and Countess of Wemyss.

CRICKET.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA VS. PARSEE GYMKHANA.

There was cricket on the Gymkhana ground on Saturday afternoon, and such cricket, I should say, that in the annals of the Gymkhana it would scarcely be possible to find a record of a more miserable exhibition of batting than that given by the European eleven. Many of these, too, will, I presume, in a short fortnight, be representing the interests of the English side in the coming International match. If Bombay makes such a shabby show before the bowling of Davur and Mehta, what will be the result when the Parsees are playing their full strength. It is not a pleasant thought, and it had better be left severely alone. Stephens with his usual luck won the spin of the coin, and naturally elected to have a go with the bat. The bell rang at 1-55, and the Parsees took the field in the following positions:—R. E. Mody, wicket-keeper; Davur, bowler at the Gymkhana end; Mehta, bowler at the Municipal end; K. Mistry, point; D. E. Mody, cover; Dubash, mid on; Mehta, short leg; Saklatwala, long leg; Spencer, long slip; E. M. Davur, third man; and Sanjana, in the outfield. The weather was cloudy, and the light was not really first class; but this cannot be given as an excuse for the downfall of the Gymkhana batsmen. The wicket played very easily. The outfield as usual was very sloppy; and it is not be wondered at considering the rainfall we have had since the meteorologically reported cessation of the monsoon current. Carnegy and Stephens began the innings, facing the bowling of Davur and Mehta. The latter is from Karachi, and has come down here with an excellent reputation, which he did not belie yesterday. He bowls fast with a nice easy delivery, somewhat after the style of Lockwood, and varies his pace considerably, the fast-pitched-up one that he gives now and then deceiving the batsman. He got a couple of wickets with this ball. At times, however, he is somewhat short, and a good batsman ought to punish him severely. His bowling is on the whole very accurate, and has a fair modicum of brains in its composition, but there does not appear to be any work on the ball. The wicket perhaps did not favour him yesterday. He is certainly above the average, and on a treacherous picking wicket would be a real bad one to play. Davur bowled excellently, and got any amount of devil into his deliveries, sticking up the batsmen time after time. Let us, however, briefly chronicle the events of this redoubtable match. Stephens got to work at once by pulling Mehta toleg for four, a good stroke, while Carnegy put him through the slips for a brace. Stephens, who had been getting forward to Davur, was at last tempted out by the left-bander and had his bails smartly removed by Mody. (8-1-5.) Cheetham followed in, but foolishly steppeng out to drive Davur was smartly stumped by Mody the second ball he received. (8-2-0.) Brookes, who by the bye, was the only batsman who played the bowling with any show of confidence, was next. He immediately lost Carnegy, who was clean-bowled by Mehta with a pitched-up-fast one, which he mistimed. Score: 8-3-3, with three of the best batsmen out for eight runs. The Parsee crowd, which fringed the ground in great numbers, was naturally jubilant. Remington succeeded the retiring batsman, and drove Mehta for a brace. Brookes, who had been playing the best and most patient cricket, now opened his account by pulling Davur to leg, which would have been a boundary had it not landed in the inland sea at the lower end of the ground. Remington slogged at a short one of Davur's, which he put up into the hands of Spencer at mid on. The score was now eleven runs for four wickets. Channer joined Brookes, and a bye resulted from a ball which beat both batsman and wicket-keeper. Rain, which had been threatening for some time, now coming on, drove the players to the tent, and relieved for a short the tension of the disappointed European spectators. Play was resumed at 4 o'clock. In the last ball of the over after the interval, Mehta was successful in an appeal for l-b-w against Channer. (13-5-2.) Marshall came next. He did not shape as a prospective presidency bat, and after several poky strokes was bowled neck-and-crop by a curly one of Davur's. (18-6-1.) Anderson filled the vacancy, but immediately lost Brookes, who slogged at a yorker of Mehta's and was clean-bowled. In the whole innings Brookes had certainly shewn the best form and the best defence, and his runs took him over twenty-five minutes to compile. F. J. Clark succeeded, and had made half-a-dozen runs, when the rain came done in torrents. After kicking our heels in a wet and muddy tent for over half-an-hour, it was decided to abandon the match. The telegraph board finally shewed twenty-runs for seven wickets, and this with the flower of the Bombay Gymkhana "*o tempora, o mores.*" The

THE INDIAN FINANCES COMMISSION.

(SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.")

THE Royal Commission for inquiring into the administration and management of the civil and military expenditure of India and into the apportionment of charge, between India and the United Kingdom held a sitting at the India Offices on July 23, Lord Welby in the chair.

The examination of Sir Ralph Knox, Accountant-General of the Army, was resumed as to the charges made against India for the British troops in that country. In reply to Lord Welby, witness said that the soldiers in India, according to the last estimates for 1895-96, were 73,125, which on a charge of £7-10-0 a head to the Govenment of India made £548,437, exclusive of deferred pay. On the forces now serving in India the payment per head for like services compared very favourably with the charges made by the Imperial Government against India at any time. The charges before the Mutiny were £6-17-6, and the present charges £6-14-6.

Is not the training of the engineer officers very expensive?—Extremely. It takes him four and a-half years to be converted from the raw material of a boy of seventeen years to a trained engineer, and the Indian Government maintains an establishment of between 300 and 400 officers. The Indian Government look upon it as a big charge, and they advanced the extraordinary argument that these officers after having got their commission as engineers, and while being made engineers are of value to this country, and therefore we should make some allowance on account of these young fellows. I say these men would not be in existence except for the demand which the Indian Government makes.

They might be available in case of emergency?—They would, but we do not contemplate their existence in any regiment that we make.

Supposing an emergency to arise, would you call upon those men to assist the engineer force?—I cannot say what would happen. Many persons who had never seen an arm might be called out.

Sir Andrew Scoble: Are these Indian Officers elected to the Indian forces solely or are they allowed to be recalled for general duty?—They are part of the corps of the Royal Engineers, and that is what India desires. There are a certain number of them who elect to take continuous service and remain in India all their lives. That system was inaugurated about fifteen years ago, but it has not worked satisfactorily, and an inquiry into its working is now being held.

Mr. Buchanan: You say they would not exist at all but for the requirements of the Indian Government?—They would not; the establishment of officers of Royal Engineers has been increased in order to provide for this number serving in India. The Indian Government practically does not employ any of our corps of engineers except a few non-commissioned officers, and they were mainly employed in the Public Works of India, and from that arose the great difficulty of mixing the civil and military.

Sir James Piele: There is a certain number of sappers and miners in each division of the Indian Army?—Yes.

Lord Welby: Coming to the non-effective charges for British troops serving in India, what were those charges about the time of the Indian Mutiny?—Between 1823 and 1824 India paid nothing whatever for the non-effective charge, the force being then comparatively small. But shortly afterwards when the troops consisted of about 20,000 men a charge was made for the non-effective expenses of the force of £60,000 a year, or £3 per head. That lasted until the £10 capitation rate was introduced in 1860; and then the non-effective charge was made £3-10-0 per head. The War Office considered it should have been £5 a head; but it remained at £3-10-0 for several years after the Mutiny. In 1870 the capitalised system was introduced. It was arranged the Indian Government should pay the present value of their share of each pension, as it was granted as a capital sum calculated according to a life table and assuming the value of the money to be four per cent. The Indian Government felt the pressure of the pensions which in 1870-71 were £211,000 and in 1878-79 had risen to £733,000. The charge against India for 1878-79 would have been £59,700; but it had gradually diminished since, and it was now about £13,000. The effect of the introduction of the short-service system has been enormously to reduce the future charge for pensions as compared with the old system if it had been maintained. The deferred pay is more or less a modified pension for the short service as compared with the larger pensions with the longer service. It would be about £210,000 a year as a maximum for the forces maintained in India; and the increase due to the short service is about £50,000 a year. The abolition of purchase thus necessitated an increase of pensions for the officers in future.

What do you say about the argument of the Indian Government that they are not consulted when these great changes take place?—The War Office has always desired to take the opinion of the Indian authorities on these matters.

Sir Donald Stewart: But there are some very heavy charges imposed upon the Government of India by a change of system in the organization which has nothing in the world to do with the efficiency of the service, but which has been made for other reasons. It is quite true that India is safeguarded to a certain extent by the fact that new warrants have no effect unless made applicable by the Indian authorities; but at the same time you must allow that India usually accepts changes which they cannot avoid.

The witness: It is very difficult to see how except in very small matters India could avoid accepting them, and the Indian Government recognises that. No doubt changes are made from time to time in the organization of the army, the necessity for which the Indian Government may not see very distinctly.

Your bill against India is a very formidable one; India pays the War Office £600,000 a year?—Yes, and I think it would be fair if India paid the whole of the necessary charge for training the men. India pays for the infantry soldier six months' training, and the actual period the man is under training cannot be taken at less than eighteen months, and the balance has to be paid by the English exchequer. The recruit is taken at eighteen years of age, and the Indian Government will not have him until he is twenty.

The Commission adjourned.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am glad to observe our City Fathers are about to move in the matter of providing the Municipal Primary Schools of Bombay with suitable buildings. I trust when the subject comes before the members of the Corporation, they will consider it incumbent on them to make the grant for this good purpose sufficiently large, so that the work can be accomplished in two or three years.

His Excellency Lord Sandhurst having been the first to point out the unsatisfactory condition in which the school-buildings are at present, it behoves the Municipality to see to remedying these defects with such convenient speed as to afford his Excellency the Governor the satisfaction of seeing the native children of Bombay, in whom he has taken a deep interest, properly housed before his Lordship's term of office expires. I trust, therefore, that the Corporators, when the matter comes before them, will vote like one man that this should be done, seeing the great interest Lord Sandhurst has taken in the well-being of the juvenile school-going population of this city. To further delay this important matter would be a disgrace to the first city in the East.—Yours, &c.,

Aug. 8. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

ACCORDING to a German medical weekly, Rontgen's rays burn the skin like the rays of the sun. An engineer named Leppin, who used his left hand in some Rontgen experiments, noticed afterwards a singular reddening and swelling on it with a blister between two of his fingers, as if he had burned himself. These effects disappeared on the application of squa plumbi. After many experiments in the Physiological Institute of the Berlin University, Professor Grummach and Dr. Du Bois Reymond have succeeded in rendering not only the bones of the human body, but also some of the softer parts, such as the os hyoideum the larynx, the diaphragm, visible by means of the X rays. This success is attributed to the improved tubes with which they were supplied.

DEATH OF A PARSEE PATRIARCH.

IN the death of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee Parakh, which took place on Saturday last at his family residence in Hornby Road, the Parsee community has lost one of its last surviving patriarchs. An intimate friend and partner of Sir Jametjee Jejeebhoy, the first Baronet, Mr. Cursetjee was to him a right-hand coadjutor in most of the Baronet's works of munificent charity and public utility, which gained him honours and titles, and won for the members of the Parsee community a rare distinction throughout the civilised world. Both these patriarchs of the race were blessed with a congenial spirit for doing works of catholic beneficence; and Mr. Cursetjee is known to have contributed out of his own purse, in the heyday of his prosperity, a sum of about twelve lakhs of rupees for the benefit of his fellowmen. The deceased had the commercial sagacity to take the tide at its flood during the American War, and traded largely in cotton on his own account, sending his own agents to England to register his profits; and out of the abundance which the trade brought him, he had the liberality to dispense a large portion for the benefit of his fellowmen, without distinction of race or creed. During his tour through Gujerat with the late Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeeboy, second son of the first Baronet, the deceased made a free distribution of his bounty and won the blessings of the inhabitants of Gujerat. Fortune ceased to smile upon him since the year 1866; and he had ever since led a quiet and retired life amidst the undiminished respect and esteem of his countrymen. As good fortune had not elated him, poverty did not depress him; and he bore his ill-luck with patience and resignation till the final decree in the eighty-fourth year of his age.

The late Mr. Cursetjee was born in Surat, the home of his ancestors, who were shipwrights by profession, and who built there two ships of the name of Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Mayaram Dayaram. They were known by the surname of Wadia. Mr. Cursetjee's father, Mr. Furdoonjee Sorabjee Wadia, was a partner of the first Sir Jamsetjee; and on his death in 1849, his sons were admitted as partners in the firm of Messrs. Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Sons and Company. Mr. Cursetjee afterwards traded on his own account with England and China, and in connection with his business, went on one occasion to the latter country. He carried on very extensive business in cotton with England, and in 1864 is said to have earned three-quarters of a crore of rupees. In 1834, when a number of Hindus and Parsees established the Pinjrapole with a trust fund of over three and a quarter lakhs of rupees, Mr. Cursetjee was appointed one of the trustees. Two years later, the first Sir Jamsetjee contributed a sum of Rs. 30,000 to a fund, started in the name of Mr. Motichund Amichund, for the relief of blind and infirm Hindus in Gujerat, and Mr. Cursetjee was nominated one of the trustees of the fund. The British Government recognised the worth of the deceased by appointing him a member of the Grand Jury in the time of the Supreme Court in 1847. In 1849 he was nominated a member of the committee of the Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, and in 1855 a member of the committee of the Persian Zoroastrian Amelioration Society, of which Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., has been the president for several years. In 1855 the deceased was appointed a Justice of the Peace for the town and island of Bombay; and had the honour of sitting on the magisterial bench in trying cases as a member of the Court of Petty Sessions. In the same year he was appointed a member of the committee for preparing a draft Code of laws for the regulation of marriage, divorce, and inheritance among the Parsees. In 1860, the deceased was nominated a trustee of the charitable funds of the Parsee Punchayet and held the office till the time of his death. In 1867, Mr. Cursetjee was honoured with a seat as a member of the Parsee Chief Matrimonial Court; and held the office of High Sheriff of Bombay for the year 1877. He took a leading part in the public movements of the day, and was a member of the board of directors of several public companies, and a member of the committee of management of some of the local institutions. He took a leading share, after the Parsee-Mahomedan riots of 1851, in bringing about reconciliation between the two communities. He contributed to the funds, and became a member of the Bombay Association, which was started in 1852 for the advocacy of the rights and interests of the natives of India, under most influential auspices, with the late Dr. Bhau Daji and Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee as its joint honorary secretaries. In 1865, Messrs. Thomas Cardwell and Co., of Liverpool, in order to mark their respect for the deceased gentleman, named one of their ships the Cursetjee Furdoonjee.

It would be too long to enumerate all the munificent and catholic charities of the deceased, which, as already mentioned, amounted to about twelve lakhs of rupees; but some of the prominent ones may be mentioned. In the short interval of three years between 1862 and 1865, he contributed Rs. 25,000 to the Lancashire Relief Fund; Rs. 25,000 to the Madras Famine Fund; Rs. 25,000 to the dhurmsalla near the Surat Railway station; Rs. 20,000 for the construction of the Flora Fountain; Rs. 55,000 to the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Madressa Fund; Rs. 50,000 to the fund of the Furdoonjee Parakh School of Art and Industry in Surat; Rs. 15,000 for the Surat Pinjrapole; Rs. 6,500 to the Surat Parakh Dispensary, etc. In 1845, in conjunction with his brother, the deceased built a dharmsalla at Chowpatty, where blind and disabled Zoroastrians are housed and fed; and in 1864, the deceased, out of his own purse, added an upper storey to the building. He contributed Rs. 21,500 to the funds of the Parsee Punchayet at different times. In 1866, he made a donation of Rs. 10,000 for building a wall round the enclosure of the Tower of Silence at Bulsar, etc. In 1863, the deceased offered to place at the disposal of Government a sum of Rs. 75,000 for the establishment of a Professorship of Economic Science, but the offer was for certain reasons not accepted by the Government of India. The deceased also made a donation of Rs. 1,300 to the funds of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, and of Rs. 2,000 to the Horticultural Society; and Rs. 1,500 to the Library of the Bombay Geographical Society. In 1863, an interesting episode occurred in the history of Bombay Journalism. Mr. Robert Knight, editor of the *Times of Idia*, was about to proceed to England for a short rest from his laborious work; and a meeting of leading citizens, European and native, was held at Mazagon Castle, then the residence of the second Sir Jamsetjee, to consider what steps should be taken to acknowledge Mr. Knight's public services as a journalist. Sir Alexander Grant, Bart., Director of Public Instruction, Sir Raymond West, the Rev. Dr. John Wilson, and other prominent European citizens attended the meeting and supported Mr. Knight's claims to a public recognition. Among the native supporters were Sir Jamsetjee, Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Readymoney, Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy, the Hon. Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. Jagannath Sunkersett, and the deceased Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee. It was resolved to raise a purse for presentation to Mr. Knight before his departure from Bombay. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee acted as Secretary to the fund, which amounted to nearly a lakh of rupees, to which the deceased Mr. Cursetji contributed a sum of Rs. 3,000. The deceased made a donation of Rs. 3,000 to the fund for building an Asylum for the Poor in Poona; and Rs. 1,500 for a building for the Convent School in that city. He paid Rs. 6,500 to the fund for the relief of sufferers in the Calcutta cyclone; and built a fountain in front of the Indo-British Institution premises. In 1863, the deceased had built, for the purposes of his trade, in the Dundee Dockyard, a frigate of 1,100 tons, which was named the Sir Jamsetjee Family.

Misfortunes came upon the deceased in his last days. Some years ago, he lost his only son, Mr. Ardeshir Cursetjee, who had made a good start in life as an auditor and accountant; he next lost some of his daughters; and a few months ago his wife. A week ago he lost his intimate friend, Mr. Shapurjee Dunjeebhoy, son-in-law of the first Sir Jamsetjee, which preyed upon his mind, and aggravated on Friday last the ailment from which he had been suffering. He leaves behind him several grandchildren and a wide circle of friends and relations. His funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was very largely attended. Out of respect to his memory, the Sir Jamsetjee Parsee Benevolent Institution and other public institutions were closed on Saturday; and some of them will remain closed to-day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EXPORTS of silver during the month of July again exceeded imports, which have been steadily declining during the current year.

LIEUTENANT SPENCE will act as Political Agent in the Zhob, when Lieutenant Archer proceeds on privilege leave.

THE Government of India has now before it a strong representation from the Government of Madras that the construction of the Tinnevelly-Quilon Railway—about 103 miles in length, metre gauge—should be offered to the South Indian Railway Company, the Travancore Government sharing the cost of that portion of the line that runs through that State. The estimated cost of the proposed line is Rs. 101,62,018.

WITH reference to the new scheme for the utilisation of the Kidderpore Docks, Mr. Donnithorne, Secretary to the Calcutta Port Commissioners, has addressed a letter to the local Chamber of Commerce, asking that body's opinion as to a convenient date on which to commence the new system. Mr. Donnithorne again calls attention to the inconvenienced experienced at the jetties in consequence of the deficiency of accommodation, and in view of the congestion at the jetties he suggests that December 1st should be fixed for commencing the new system. It is proposed to assign seven berths at the Docks for "Liner" steamers, leaving five for other purposes.

AT the Calcutta High Court, on Wednesday, Justices O'Kinealy and Bannerjee admitted an appeal preferred by Mr. R. Allen, on behalf of the three Germans, the Falks, father and two sons, who were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the Sessions Judge of Rajshahye for the culpable homicide of a Nepaulese sawyer, at Dolling Colliery, near Darjeeling.

IT is now officially notified that the Gilchrist scholarships will be withdrawn after the present year. The scholarships have now been in force for six years, and each University has had an opportunity of an appointment twice.

THE alterations and additions to the Bangalore City Station have been completed so far as they have been sanctioned. The Government of India has been asked to sanction a further sum of Rs. 4,30,430 for the carrying out of further supplementary works in connection with this Station.

THE annual report on the trade of Khorasan for the year 1895-96 shows that British imports have fallen off considerably, while those from Russia have improved all round. The future prospects of our trade in Eastern Persia seem as gloomy as they well could be; and the British Agent at Meshed himself candidly anticipates that in a few years hence it may be confined to a little indigo and a few spices. The Russians on the other hand are making more of this market every year, and a system of bounties encourages their merchants to push the trade with Meshed.

THE proposal to adopt electricity upon the Calcutta Tramways is rapidly advancing towards fruition. The Tramway Company have now come to terms with Messrs. Kilburn and a Company to carry out the installation, and joint application has been made to the Municipality for a renewal of the Tramway Charter upon favourable terms to enable the Company to meet the cost of relaying the whole of the lines for the purpose.

DURING June the sea-borne trade of British India improved to the extent of nearly four per cent. Imports continue to show a larger result than in the previous year, but exports have fallen off slightly in total value. Cotton goods account chiefly for the improvement in imports, but large receipts of machinery and railway materials also took place. Exports would have given a more satisfactory result, but for the heavy decline in the values of wheat exported and opium. Imports of treasure were smaller by nearly a half crore in value, gold and silver both falling off. Exports of silver nearly doubled in value owing to increased shipments to Ceylon and the Straits Settlements.

THE Agent and Manager of the Madras Railway has applied to his Board of Directors for sanction to undertake the survey operations of the proposed line of railway from Podanur to Dindigul, with a branch line from Udumalpet to Dharapuram, about 118 miles in length. It is said that the total cost of the survey will not exceed Rs. 60,000.

THE East Indian Railway Volunteers are now in possession of a Maxim gun which the corps have imported from England.

THE Calcutta Football Club is endeavouring to raise a team to enter for the Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. The junior Trades Challenge Cup was won last evening by the Seepur College team, from St. James's School by one goal to nil. The Cup was presented to the winners by Mrs. Linsay.

AT the meeting of Municipal Commissioners, on Thursday, it was unanimously decided to support the application of Messrs. John King and Company to the local Government for a license to supply electricity within the city of Calcutta.

THERE is, we are glad to notice, a tendency to reduce the strength of detachments which hold small outposts on portions of the North-West frontier, which are now well under control. Thus the detachment which the 15th Bengal Lancers at Loralai have to furnish to Gumbaz, has been reduced this summer to two native officers and fifty lances.

THERE may yet be some difficulty with the Amir as regards Mittai in Bajour, says the Allahabad paper. Frontier reports state that the valley has been occupied by 400 Afghan Khasavars or tribal militia, and that General Ghulam Hyder has proposed to raise their number to two thousand by drafts from the Jellalabad district. As Mittai is distinctly within the limit of the territory under British influence as defined under the Durand Treaty, this occupation is a breach of that agreement.

APPLICATION was made to the Calcutta Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday, for a warrant for the arrest of Miss Linton, Lady Superintendent of the American Zenana Mission, Dhurrumtollah Street, on a charge of abetting the kidnapping of a Hindu girl. The story of the complainant is that Miss Linton was for some time his wife's tutor and thus came to know his two daughters, who were subsequently taken to the Mission by his wife. One of them had returned, but Miss Linton had unlawfully detained the younger girl. His Worship refused to issue a warrant, but granted a summons against Miss Linton, and also against the complainant's wife.

THE 9th Lancers who have recently been ordered to Natal will, it is understood, come on to India in the 1897-98 relief reason.

MAJOR-GENERAL G. E. L. SANFORD, Commanding the Meerut District, takes over the Bengal Army Command until a successor is appointed to the late Sir W. K. Elles.

THE usual artillery practice camps will be held in the Punjab and Madras Commands during the ensuing cold weather. The bulk of the Budget allotment for the manœuvres will be devoted to the Jhansi camp, where Bengal and Bombay troops will be assembled.

THE following teams have entered for the Durand Football Tournament, which takes place during the last fortnight in September:—The Black Watch, West Surrey Regiment, Bedfordshire Regiment, Somersetshire Light Infantry, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, King's Royal Rifle Corps, Simla Volunteers, and the Simla Albion Club. A Bishop Cotton's School team is possible, and the Highland Light Infantry may also be represented. The Gordon Highlanders and Shropshire Light Infantry were expected, but they have not entered. The Gordons won the Army tournament last winter, and the Shropshires are playing brilliantly at Calcutta, so they would have made the Simla tournament more interesting.

THE new tournament started by the Murre Brewery Company has doubtless interfered with entries for Simla, as it is to take place in September.

MR. CHARLES DICKENS, eldest son of the great novelist, died on July 20, after an illness of some months' duration, at his residence in Fairholme-road, West Kensington. He was in his sixtieth year, having been born on January 6, 1837. The "Pickwick Papers," the work which first made his father really famous, was then in course of publication in numbers. In his boyhood (says the *Times*) he became a frequent visitor with his father, at Gore House, where he made the acquaintance of the future Napoleon III. Dickens had found a friend in Miss Burdett-Coutts (now Lady Burdett-Coutts,) who was so far pleased with the boy that she insisted upon bearing the cost of his education. In the first instance he went to King's College, next to Eton, and then to Leipzig. "I want him," Dickens wrote to Baron Tauchnitz, "to have an interest in, and to acquire a knowledge of, the life around him, and to be treated like a gentleman, though pampered in nothing. By punctuality in all things, great or small, I set great store." In 1861 he married the daughter of Mr. Evans, of the firm of Bradbury and Evans. On his father's death, Mr. Dickens undertook the editorship of *all the year Round* and *Household Words*, with which he was connected until within two or three years of his death. Subsequently he was the chief partner in the printing firm of Dickens and Evans. One of his works was a Life of Charles Mathews. Other works of his were the excellent guide-books, "Dictionary of London" and the "Dictionary of the Thames." Like his father, he had an intense love of the stage, and was an admirable judge of plays and acting, as indeed, of literature and art in general. He edited some of his father's works with valuable notes of his own. In 1887 he made a successfull tour of the United States as a reader of his father's works. He was towards the end of his life literary adviser to Messrs. Macmillan. He leaves a large family, one of whom, Miss Mary Angela Dickens, has achieved distinction as an actress.

THE announcement that the Transvaal Volksraad have passed a Bill permitting the children of the Outlanders to be taught their own tongue in the State schools serves to show how real were some of the grievances under which the non-Boer residents in the Republic have been living. In addition to bearing nearly the whole burden of taxation without any representation they have been forced hitherto to pay for the State schools in which the use of their own language was forbidden. It is evidence of President Kruger's clearsightedness that he chooses the present time to redress one grievance of the Outlanders, and thereby give proof of his desire to deal justly with all sections of the people of the State. The concession is a not very great one, although its denial was vexatious and will have no political effect, but happily it may be followed by others. Nothing will restore good feeling sooner between the two races than the admission of the majority to the rights hitherto jealously reserved for a small section of the population.

THE *St. James's Gazette*, Conservative as it is, writes, sarcastically of the ways of the Leader of the House of Commons:—It was Lord Harris, if we remember rightly, who advised Mr. Arthur Balfour to give up cycling and stick to golf. On Saturday, the First Lord of the Treasury, complained at Stamford Bridge that he was being told to devote less of his time to golf and more to the business of the House of Commons. But Mr. Balfour surely misapprehends his critics, who would hardly suggest that he devotes to golf those hours which, while at the House of Commons, he prefers to spend in his private room rather than in watching the debates, or attending to the opinions of his supporters. It is not that Mr. Balfour golfs too much, but that he is too "superior" to the "minutiæ" of politics. The better the golfer, the better, one would think, should be the parliamentary "hand." What Mr. Balfour is in danger of is a suspicion that is he puts and drives unskilfully in Parliament, his play on the links cannot be good enough for the time expended on it.

IT is worthy of note that at the half-yearly meeting of the London and Westminster Bank, Lord Loch, a director of the bank, and the predecessor of Sir Hercules Robinson, in the office of High Commissioner, at the Cape, endorsed with an emphatic "Hear, hear" the remark of the chairman that "it was a matter of great regret that there should be any delay in inquiring into the whole of the past history of South Africa in connexion with the Chartered Company, and that until that matter was probed to the bottom, it is impossible that there could be that perfect accord between the Dutch and English people in South Africa, which could alone tend to the future development of that country."

WALES may present Princess Maud with the wedding ring made of native gold, but Ireland claims indirectly to have presented her with a more important gift still—the bridegroom, Prince Charles himself. A zealous Nationalist recalls the fact that His Royal Highness has Irish blood in his veins, the blood of the famous O'Clerys of Tyrconnell. A hundred years or so ago, so the story runs, a member of this family amassed wealth in Marseilles, and, dying, left his two daughters handsome dowries. These were the two sisters Clary, one of whom afterwards became, as Joseph Bonaparte's wife Queen of Naples. The other married Bernadotte, the soldier of whom Napoleon was jealous, and who became Charles XIV., King of Sweden. Prince Charles is Bernadotte's great-grandson.

A SIMPLE action of the Princess of Wales, at Marlborough House, greatly gratified the standard bearers of the Massachusetts Hon. Artillery Company. The Princess expressed a wish to inspect the stars and stripes on the Massachusetts standards, and when she went forward to them placed her hands on their folds and touched them as it seemed to their gratified bearers, caressingly. The Princess is now a greater favourite with the American Artillerymen than before, and the fact that she has laid hands affectionately on the colours of the United States is apparently to be one of the cherished memories of this week of international courtesies.

A REMARKABLE contribution to Shakespeariana is made by the *Telegraph*, which states:—Dr. Phil. George Cantor, Mathematicus, of the University of Halle-Wittenberg, has discovered, or rather exhumed, a Latin poem on the death of the "Incomparable Francis of Verulam," written by a friend of Ben Jonson, one line of which clearly addresses the deceased Lord Chancellor by the very name of the author of the immortal works commonly called Shakespeare's. In that line Bacon is called "Quirinus." Now, what does that word mean? Therein lies the solution of the whole mystery. "Quirinus," when interpreted, signifies a "spear-wielder," which is equivalent to "spear-shaker, or one who shakes a spear; whence the contraction into Shakespeare is a mere matter of detail. Nothing more can be said on the subject, unless the German Mathematicus pursues his argument further, and proves that "Hamlet" and "Romeo and Juliet" were really written by Romulus, aided perhaps by Remus.

CUBA has produced a woman who has lost her life in an attempt to win a place in island history as a modern Joan of Arc. Her name was Mathilde Agramontes, and she was the daughter of a sugar-planter who was also a general in the insurgent army during the ten years' war a generation ago. He fell in that war, but Mathilde—Angela de la Guerra, as she came to be known—inherited his instinct for rebellion (or his patriotism, whichever the reader prefers to call it. She was, we read, a tall and graceful girl, with jet-black hair and eyes, and a pure olive complexion that told of the Andalusian blood that filled her veins. At the outbreak of the present war all her male relative marched away to join Antonio Macco's army, leaving Mathide alone on the plantation in the province of Puerto Principe. One day, on returning from a visit to a neighbouring estate, she found that a party of Spanish troops had burned her house. Thereupon she sought out her brothers, put on the canvas uniform of the rebels, and took a machete (a kind of longhandled, small-headed axe) in hand. She is said to have done not a little fighting with the insurgents both for her bravery and her beauty.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 24TH JULY.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer, Ganges, Captain T. F. Creery, with the overland mails of July 24, arrived in Bombay harbour, at 3 p.m., on Saturday. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Atkins, Mr and Mrs A DeC
Briant, Mr A W
Barnaby, Mr T P
Moresby, Mr C
Miley, Dr
Packenham, Major and Mrs, child and infant
Shorrock, Mr
Travis, Mr S
Tripp, Mr S
Warden, Commander
Wansbrough, Capt

FROM BRINDISI.

Arthur, Mr A
Adye, Major Goodson
Becker, Mr N H
Crawley, Mr C E
Damsnia, Surg-Major
Daunt, Mr and Mrs
Gilliland, Mr
Gordon, Mr F F
Gillian, Lieut A R
Gregory, Mr E H
Howett, Mr J
King, Mr A R
Matthews, Mr R T
Munroe, Col S
Manby, Mr W R
Pedley, Dr J F
Proctor, Mr
Robertson, Mr J
Stewart, Col N R
Taylor, Mr
Vibnaus, Mr
Wilkin, Mr E
Younghusband, Major

FROM ISMAILIA.—Brown, Mr Hajee A

THE RONTGEN RAYS AND THE VICTORIA INSTITUTE.

THE Annual Meeting of the Victoria Institute of 8, Adelphi Terrace, London, England, held last month, must certainly be regarded as the most important one in the history of this Institute.

For the last twenty-six years the Victoria Institute has held each successive Annual Meeting in the large hall of the Society of Arts, on each occasion chronicling the gradually-increasing extension of its most important work, carried on during the lifetime of its late president, the late Earl of Shaftesbury, under whose auspices the Institute was founded; and, during the last few years, under his earnest and gifted successor, Sir George Stokes, Bart., the initial objects being steadily kept in view by its energetic Council, among whom are still to be found many of those earnest workers who first assisted at its foundation. Those objects seem never to be forgotten, and on Wednesday last, two of the greatest scientific men of the age, the President and Lord Kelvin, supported by a crowd of some of the foremost scientists of the age, gathered together to listen to the thirtieth Annual Address on the Institute's progress and the greatest discovery of the age. Whether it be Lord Kelvin or Sir George Stokes who is the greatest authority on heat and light, it matters not, both gave their verdict, as members of the Victoria Institute, on the Laws of Light and the Rontgen Rays, and the whole scientific world in England receives it with respect. Well may we congratulate the Victoria Institute in having steadily maintained its course, and having successfully united men of cultured minds and calm judgment in the investigation "of important questions of philosophy and science, more especially those questions which bear on the great Truths of Holy Writ"—in order that hasty conclusions might no longer afford ground for unseemly attack—to the injury both of Religion and Science.

Rarely has the Society of Arts seen so great and important a gathering as at this meeting. Every seat was occupied, the entrance lobby was crammed, and many late arrivals found it hopeless to obtain even standing room. The following are a few among those present:—Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Kelvin, who appeared at the meeting immediately on his arrival from Windsor and receiving his new honour, Lord Greenock, Lord Radstock, the Bishop of Ripon, the Right Hon. Sir R. Couch, Sir Sidney Shippard, Sir F. Middleton, Sir H. Barkly, Sir G. Parker, the Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal, Sir Joseph Lyster, President of the Royal Society, Dr. Crookes, F. R. S., Captain Creak, F.R.S., Inspector-General Meldejohn, F. R.S., Professors E. Hull, F.R.S., J. H. Gladstone, F. R.S., Dr. Common, F.R.S., Dr. Seeley, F.R.S., A. Harley, F.R.S., J. Althause, F.R.S., H. W. Blake, F.R.S., Generals Robinson, E. D. Smith, Colonel Welby, M.P., Mr. Radcliffe Cooke, M.P., James Round, M.P., and others; in all about 400 were present. Letters of regret were read from the German Ambassador, Sir J. W. Dawson, C.M.G., F.R.S., Professor Sayce, and others. The report was read by the hon. secretary, Captain F. Petrie. The number of members had risen to 1,500, of whom one-third were resident abroad. Among its losses the Institute had to regret the death of Professor Pasteur, who had been a firm supporter. Among those who had contributed to the subjects discussed during the season were Sir J. Dawson, C.M.G., Professors Cleland, F.R.S., Calderwood, Hull, Fritz Hommel, Sayce, Macloskie, and many others. The Report having been adopted the President gave a brilliant address. Prefacing it by referring to the work of the Institute, he described the bearing of the laws of light on the question of the Rontgen rays, which he considered merely transverse vibrations of very short period. Dr. Gerard Smith, M.R.C.S.E., one of the Council of the Institute, contributed much to the interest of the address by showing illustrations of the effect of the rays. Towards the close of the address Lord Kelvin entered the meeting on his arrival from Windsor, whither he had been summoned to receive his new honour. His appearance was the signal for the whole meeting rising and warmly applauding him. In afterwards moving a vote of thanks to Sir George Stokes, he, to point out one of the marvels of the Rontgen rays, mentioned that the rays of green light vibrated 70 thousand million million times in a second. Sir Joseph Fayrer, K.C.S.I., F.R.S., seconded the vote of thanks, which was conveyed to Sir G. Stokes by Lord Kelvin.

We may here point out that the Victoria Institute practically consists of two classes, 1st, the workers, and 2ndly, those who approve of the work done, and desire to strengthen a Society formed with such high objects, and all of these, clergymen especially, profit by the carefully and simply arranged results of the work done as published in the Institute's journal.

THE EXPEDITION IN THE SOUDAN.

DEATH OF ANOTHER OFFICER.

THE General Officer commanding in Egypt has reported the following additional deaths to the War Office:—

1st North Staffordshire Regt.—4418, Pte. David Bollington, July 7; 4085, Pte. James Banks, July 8, at Halfa; 3714, Pte. Patrick Dooley, July 13, at Gemai, of cholera; 364, Staff-Armourer-Sergt. Thomas Lees, attached to 1st North Staffordshire Regt., July 15, at Gemai, of pneumonia and debility; Lieut. H. H. F. Farmar, King's Royal Rifle Corps, attached to the Egyptian Army, at Suarda, July 20, of enteric fever; 1st North Staffordshire Regt., at Gemai, of cholera, 3889, Pte. George Hall; 3548, Pte. Henry Wilding, July 16; 3656, Pte. Samuel Beresford, July 17; 3198, Corp. John Dunwiddie, July 18; of enteritis, 4223, Pte. Amos Green, July 17; of meningitis supervening cholera, 2478, Sergt. John Rixon, July 18.

[Lieut. Hugh Henry Foxcroft Farmar, King's Royal Rifle Corps, entered the Army in 1890, and served in the Miranzai expedition in the following year. He was present in the engagement at Sangar, receiving the medal with clasp. He served in 1892 with the Isazai expedition, and joined the Egyptian Army just before the campaign began. Throughout the operations, says a Reuter special service telegram, he had given evidence of great ability. He was a keen sportsman and an excellant officer, and was much liked by his comrades as well as by his men.

4195, Lance-Corporal Henry Clayton, 1st Battalion North Staffordshire Regiment, died at Halfa of enteritis July 20.

A MORE HOPEFUL OUTLOOK.

The "Standard's" special correspondent telegraphs from Kosheh that only three cases of cholera had been reported since July 21, and that the general outlook was encouraging. The railway is now within a mile of Ferkeh, and steamers are expected to commence the ascent of the Gemai cataract within three days. The Nile continues rising at a great rate, and the heat is severe, but the nights are delightfully cool.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—July 24.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr J R Maconachie, BCS
Mr J Windsor, BCS
Mr A Leventhorpe, B
Mr G W Lane, M
Mr G P Millett, B
Lt-Col R A Wahab
Capt J M Stewart
Capt W J McElhinny
Capt R E Tomlin
Lieut W E White
Surg-Major H Adey
Surg-Major J A Burton

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J Clark, BCS, 5 mos
Mr J H Cox, BCS, 3 mos
Mr H H Duff, B, 3 mos
Mr L B Simeon, B, 6 mos
Mr E C Cox, till Oct 24, 1896
Lt-Col O V Boddy, 1 mo
Major M J Meade, 4 days
Capt S M Edwardes, DSO, 3 mos
Lieut C H H Gough, 2 mos
Lieut A P How, 5 mos
Lieut S W King, 77 days
Surg-Major G Duncan, 6 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr D E Addis, BCS
Mr J S Beresford, B
Mr P Rainier, B
Mr H Luckerstedt, B
Mr D Joscelyn, B
Mr H Wooster, B
Mr E C Cox, Bo
Mr J V Cooke, Bo
Mr W L Strange, Bo
Lt-Col O V Boddy
Capt C C Reid
Capt F T Cole
Lieut S H E Nicholas
Lieut M T Elderton
Lieut F B Hill
Surg-Lt S A Harriss

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer, for it will positively restore in every case, Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. a bottle.—Wholesale Depots 53, Harrington Road-London England.

THE BURNS CENTENARY.

SPEECHES BY THE POET LAUREATE AND LORD ROSEBERY.

A STATUE of Robert Burns was unveiled, on July 18, at Irvine, and the Poet Laureate, Mr. Alfred Austin, delivered the inaugural address. The statue is the gift to his native town of Mr. John Spiers, a merchant in Glasgow. The ceremony took place in the presence of 12,000 spectators and was carried through with Masonic honours.

The Poet Laureate, in the course of his address, said that the wise ancients were fond of saying, "Call no man happy till he dies." Should we not be wise in turn were we to supplement that sagacious admonition by adding, "Call no man's fame assured till he has been dead 100 years"? Burns had undergone that ordeal; and it might safely be affirmed that he now stood on a pinnacle of fame from which he would never be displaced. Other poets might be the favourites of a class or a clique. Burns was the favourite of the whole world. The secret of this universal favour was to be found in the fact that he was born in a lowly condition of life, close to mother earth, and gave utterance to the rudimentary sentiments, the abiding sorrows, and the constant yearnings of human nature. The fascinating face of nature, the allurements, the pangs, the consolations of love, the duty of patriotism, the pleasures of good fellowship, the moral loftiness of lowly labour, and the indefeasible dignity of man—these were the themes on which Burns was never weary of descanting, and, as they were themes congenial to every uncorrupted human heart, we in turn were never weary of listening to him. He hoped he was not among the "unco guid" or the "rigidly righteous." But one would have to fling morality to the winds, one would have to admire what was not admirable, and to extol what every man's conscience told him

THE ROYAL M RRIAGE.

The marriage of Prince Maud of Wales with Prince Charles of Denmark took place in Buckingham Palace on Wednesday (July 29) with much stately ceremonial and amidst general manifestations of popular enthusiasm. It was preceded by several events in which public interest was taken—notably on the Saturday by the arrival in London of the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, who were received at Charing-cross station by the Prince of Wales and the Duke and Duchess of York. The Duke and Duchess of Sparta and Prince Nicholas of Greece also arrived in London on Saturday evening, and were received by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princesses Victoria and Maud, and Prince Charles of Denmark. On the same night Prince Charles of Denmark, accompanied by the Duke and Duchess of York, went to the Gaiety Theatre to see "My Girl." On Monday night the Royal wedding party from Marlborough House were present at the performance of "The Geisha" at Daly's Theater. Besides Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark, the party included the Prince of Wales and Princess Victoria, with the Duke of York, and the Duke and Duchess Sparta, and their respective suites. The Royal party occupied three boxes on the Royal tier and on their entering the theatre were most enthusiastically welcomed. During the interval Mr. Owen Hall, the author, Miss Letty Lind, Mr. Hayden-Coffin, Miss Elsie Cooke, Mr. J. Farrington (manager), and the acting-manager attended by permission in the Royal room and handed to Princess Maud as a wedding present from the members of the "Geisha" Company a massive silver tea service, chased and enamelled in a Japanese chrysanthemum design. Her Royal Highness was pleased to accept the present.

On Monday the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, and the young Prince David, accompanied the Princess Maud and Prince Charles of Denmark when they received, at Marlborough House, a Welsh deputation, which brought with it and presented a wedding-ring of Welsh gold.

The Queen came to London from Windsor on Tuesday afternoon, to attend the wedding. Her Majesty proceeded first to Marlborough House, where the Prince and Princess of Wales, with their family and Prince Charles of Denmark were assembled. Here Her Majesty conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Crown Prince of Denmark, and of a G. C. B. Civil (Division) upon Prince Charles of Denmark. The Prince of Wales after wards, on behalf of Her Majesty, bestowed upon Count Joachim Motlke, Comptroller and Treasurer of the Household of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark and Chamberlain to the king of Denmark, the Order of an Honorary G.C.V.O., and upon Capt. Otto Bull, First A.D.C. to the Crown Prince of Denmark and Chamberlain to the King of Denmark, the Order of an Honorary C.V.O. After a brief stay at Marlborough House the Queen resumed her journey to Buckingham Palace, where the arrangements for the wedding had already been completed.

The actual ceremony—the principal, and one may also say the final function of the season—passed off, on Wednesday 22nd ultimo with great eclat. A fairer summer morn never dawned upon a nuptial day of English royalty; and the kindliest of breezes gave passage to the tempered rays of the sun. Under such favourable circumstances it is not surprising that leisured London poured forth in its many thousands to witness as much of the State pageantry as it was allowed to see. Quite by ten o'clock in the forenoon the environs of Buckingham Palace were encircled by an expectant crowd; and multitudes thronged the Mall between Marlborough House and Buckingham Palace. The West End thoroughfares in the vicinity of the Palace and Marlborough House were gaily decorated.

Foreigners who witnessed the public display of universal good-will and congratulation noticed particularly the orderliness of these masses of people, not in any way due to the police, who showed themselves essentially a civil force. It was not unusual to see a constable spreading his mackintosh shape on the kerb so that some lady, wearied with standing, might be seated.

All the invited guests assembled at the Palace before noon, when the wedding party from Marlborough House began to arrive. The Royal family assembled in the Bow Library, whence the bridal procession passed into the chapel. Her Majesty, who entered the chapel at half-past twelve, leaning upon the arm of Prince Christian, and resting lightly upon her cane, seemed to be in perfect health. She was followed, after a brief interval, by the procession of the Royal Family; then came the bridegroom, accompanied by Princes Christian and Harald of Denmark; and finally the bride, attended by eight bridesmaids, and led by her father, the Prince of Wales, and supported by the Duke of York. She looked very handsome in her beautiful wedding dress composed of ivory white satin, woven specially at Spitalfields. The skirt was bordered with a double ruche of white chiffon with sprays of orange blossom, jessamine, and myrtle deftly introduced between the two. At the back it floated out in a long train measuring over four yards and a half, and was trimmed with bows of chiffon. The bodice was of folded satin, the folds bringing out the ivory tones of the silk. A rather deep corsage belt, jewelled with brilliants and silver sequins, encircled the waist. Folds of white chiffon trimmed the top of the bodice, with a garland of orange blossom, myrtle, and jessamine, and across the front was a single spray above the snowy shimmer of the chiffon. The bodice, as is usual with Royal brides, was cut low, with short puffed sleeves with lines of flowers between the puffs. The wedding bouquet contained a piece of myrtle from the Queen's "bride's bush," at Osborne. This bush, which is a very fine one, stands in the shrubbery near the Palace, and it was grown from some pieces of myrtle taken from the wedding bouquet of the Empress Frederick. Each Royal bride has since been supplied with a piece of it on the day of her wedding and even when the Duchess of Coburg was married at St. Petersburg the Osborne myrtle was not forgotten for her bouquet, the Queen having sent some bits of it by Lady Augusta Stanley, who accompanied the late Dean of Westminster to Russia on that occasion. The bridesmaids (Princess Ingeborg of Denmark, Princess Victoria of Wales, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, Princess Thyra of Denmark, Princess Victoria Patricia of Connaught, Princess Margaret of Connaught, Lady Alexandra Duff, Princess Alice of Albany), were attired alik in white satin costumes, embroidered in silver, and trimmed with lace. The elder Princesses wore white aigrettes and bunches of red geraniums in their hair, while the younger bridesmaids had wreaths of red geraniums. They all carried bouquets of red geraniums tied with streamers.

The Princess of Wales (says one correspondent) looked her loveliest in a coronet of diamonds of that peculiar pointed shape which suits her best. Her dress, of the tenderest grey tint of satin, was sown with tiny silver sequins. She wore a profusion of orders, showing to advantage on the satin bodice. The Crown Princess of Denmark was in grey of a darker tone, relieved by colour; while the Duchess of Teck was in grey with shaded gold and crystal embroidery, the grey chiffon sleeves trimmed with ribbon, and caught up with ostrich tips. The Princess Christian's broche dress had a greyish background with a well-developed pattern in gold, and the Duchess of Connaught appeared in pale blue brocade. The graceful figure of the Marchioness of Lorne showed to the greatest advantage in grey and black, while the Duchess of Fife was in cream brocade, decorated with a bunch of Malmaison carnations. The Duchess of Albany and her sister walked together. The eldest son of the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark, Prince Christian, is remarkable for his splendid stature and fine figure, and murmurs of admiration were expressed as he and the bridegroom and the third brother, Harald, a handsome trio, entered the chapel. The Duchess of York was in white satin, the sleeves of her dress supported by winged coronets richly embroidered in silver, and a glittering coronet of sapphires and diamonds in her hair. Mr. Gladstone was looking extremely well, and Mrs. Gladstone appeared to have grown stouter. She was in black, with some fine old lace covering her bodice and sleeves. The Duchess of Devonshire was becomingly dressed in grey, and Princess Philip of Coburg wore a perfect toilette of a lovely green hue. While the processions were forming, and as they made their progress, the band of the Grenadier Guards, led by Lieutenant Dan Godfrey, performed a selection of music.

THE CEREMONY

was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishops of London and Winchester. The Archbishop of Canterbury improved the occasion by a short address to the newly-married couple. Taking for the subject of his remarks the words "Ye see your calling," he said:—

This of all ages of the world is the last of which it can be said that the character and tone of those who are highest placed are of little consequence except to themselves. It is true and commonplace to point to the democratic interest in all organised rank. It is as true, but too serious to become commonplace, that Royal rights and Royal wrong, the world over, are watched, copied, even mimicked, to the uplifting or the lowering of myriads. "You see your calling." So St. Paul said to the handful of Christians in the luxurious, licentious town. Their own calling was marked out for them by the very character of their surroundings. And when a Daughter of England, beloved from her childhood, weds with a Son of Denmark, to which so much of what is best in England traces back its ancient descents, and all England owes one of its most loyal and prized blessings, they, and we, see their calling. In that smallest region of Society which is called Society, in the regions of the poor, which are society no less, in the vast middle regions whose popular standards rise and fall more easily than would have seemed possible, Christian princedom has its calling, its Christian work to do. Its virtues are the virtues of many; its faults and ways become notes of the period; it is impossible that, if it be faulty or untrue to itself, its inconsistencie should not be made the excuse of many for themselves, with a hollowness indeed soon exposed, but endlessly lamented. All that men know of the aims and aspirations of this Royal husband and wife is, to man's delight, fair and beautiful. We pray, we believe, that their record shall be white, and that over it the sign of the blood-red Cross of our redemption shall glow and burn with hope and devotion to the truth of God. I would have you read—nay, I would have you write out, each for yourselves, the apostolic messages collected in our Prayer-book, and may the leadership of bride and bridegroom, may the manful power and purity, may the ornament of a meek and quiet spirit, which are drawn so masterly by a Peter and a Paul, be the blessing of your young home and a joy of two nations. For of such concord our old poet soldier, social philosopher, Sir Philip Sidne, sings that—

"Joined therewith our Lord doth give
Such joy, such bliss,
That whose it is
Man may for ever blessed live."

Throughout the ceremony the weather was of an auspicious character, though the sunshine making its way into the body of the chapel was intermittent. Before the bride and bridegroom left the chapel they were affectionately greeted by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the Crown Prince and Princess of Denmark. The Royal party were conducted to the Bow Library, where the register was signed and attested by the Queen, the Prince and Princess of Wales, and others. Her Majesty having retired, the bride and bridegroom went to the State Dining-room, where luncheon was served. About three o'clock, Prince and Princess Charles, followed by the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Buckingham Palace and drove to Marlborough House, being enthusiastically cheered by thousands along the route by way of Constitution-hill, Piccadilly, and St. James's-street. After a short stay, Prince and Princess Charles drove to St. Pancras, and left by special train for Wolferton, reaching Appleton House, their future home near Sandringham, shortly before nine o'clock. They travelled in the Great Eastern saloon in which the Duke and Duchess of York left London for their honeymoon three years ago, its walnut furniture and upholstery of dark blue looking very handsome. Festivities on the most generous scale were provided on the Sandringham estate.

The Queen returned to Windsor in the evening. At Hyde Park corner an immense crowd, recognising the Sovereign, cheered to the echo, cabmen and 'busmen pulling up to join in the demonstration. Her Majesty was visibly touched by the affectionate feeling which her presence evoked.

Many of the principal thoroughfares in the West-end of London were illuminated at night.

Celebrations in honour of the marriage took place in Copenhagen. An exhibition of

THE PRESENTS

sent to the Princess Maud on the occasion of her wedding, was held on Monday, at Marlborough House, where a large room was completely filled with a bewildering display of elegant and costly articles of every description, ranging from jewellery and gold and silver plate, through knicknacks pictures, and bijouterie, to a pianoforte, furniture, carriages, and even bicycles. The Queen presented a beautiful vase of English porcelain, of Spode's manufacture, the main ground white, with enrichments of turquoise blue, and floral decorations surmounting, on one side, the Crown and the Royal and Imperial monogram in gold, and on the other, an exquisitely finished painting of Windsor Castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales contributed a table service of jewelled glass; and the Princess of Wales a dressing bag with elaborate fittings mounted in gold. Princess Christian, Princess Henry of Battenberg, the Duchess of Albany, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, each sent a present in a dinner and dessert service of porcelain. The Duke of Cambridge sends a pair of gold table candlesticks. Among the jewellery the most noteworthy single gift was a magnificent diamond necklace, bequeathed to Princess Maud many years ago, by her godmother, the late Duchess of Inverness, especially for the occasion of her marriage. The Drapers' Company presented a very beautiful pearl and diamond pendent; and the Royal warrant holders a pearl and diamond necklace, convertible into a tiara. A pearl and diamond bracelet from Sir Theodore and Lady Martin, another from Mrs. Walter Winans, a diamond and turquoise brooch from the Duke of Buccleuch, another from the Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, a diamond tiara from "Lady and gentlemen friends," another from Mr. A Rothschild and Mr. and Mrs. Leopold Rothschild, a diamond necklace from the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, a diamond and ruby brooch from "Lady and gentlemen friends," another from Miss Alice Rothschild, a large diamond brooch in the form of a bow, with pearl pendents, from Lord and Lady Rothschild, were some of the most conspicuous of the other adornments of the jewellery table. The "County of Norfolk" contributed a very graceful dinner service of silver; and the "City of Norwich," a carriage, which was represented by a drawing. Another drawing represented a carriage given by Messrs. Barker and Sons. Among many drawings and paintings Mr. Luke Fildes sent a girl's head in oils, and Mr. S. J. Barnes an oil painting of a view "Looking down the Dee." An interesting present came from the police staff of Marlborough House and Sandringham, and consisted of a police man's helmet, modelled in silver, and resting on an ebony stand, and disclosing, when lifted, a silver-mounted ink-bottle. Mr. and Mrs. Cavendish Bentinck sent a set of eighteen cups and saucers, in old Sevres; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon, a gold inkstand and candlesticks; the Marquis of Londonderry, a small silver tea and coffee set copied from a pattern of the time of Queen Anne; Viscount and Viscountess Knutsford, a necklet or Indian silver work; Lord Rosebery, three large oval bowls of pierced silver; Baron F. de Rothschild, a very large silver tea and coffee service; Mr. Val Prinsep, an Oriental china bowl in an old gilt frame. Many books were among the presents, and it was to be observed that the Archbishop of Canterbury had given an edition of the poetical works of Sir Walter Scott, as if to call the attention of the present generation to an author too much neglected by them. A very beautifully bound Bible, with illuminated edges, came from the Young Women's Christian Association, and was accompanied by another volume containing the names of the subscribers. Sir Henry Irving presented the Irving edition of Shakespeare, in gorgeous crimson binding. There was also a collective present from young ladies named "Maud," accompanied by their respective autographs on several sheets of note paper. This gift consisted of four silver toast racks.

THE RISING IN RHODESIA.

The officer commanding at Fort Charter, has reported to the Chartered Company that there is no trouble to the south, north-east, and north-west of that post, and that he thinks six weeks will finish the rising.

The Matabele stronghold in the Matoppo Hills was attacked at dawn, on Monday morning, (July 20) by Gen. Carrington, who reports that severe fighting continued up to 6 o'clock. The position was carried and the kraals burnt. The loss of the enemy is estimated at sixty, the loss of the British being three killed and eleven wounded. The latter included Lieut. Alfred Taylor, whose wound, however, was but slight.

Killed.—Sergt. Frederick Warrington, Matabeleland Mounted Police; Privates R. T. Holk, and J. Possa.

Severely Wounded.—Pope, H. Williams, Cape Boys, and S. Vanwyk.

Wounded.—Privates J. Cele, J. Jappe, Jan Zallo, Martin, Bergs, J. Gotas, Fralji Makill.—Slightly: Lieut. Alfred Taylor, and two natives, friendlies.

According to a telegram from Bulawayo, dated July 21, received by the "African Review," the result of the attack on the rebel position in the Matoppo hills was not satisfactory. The difficulty of attacking the enemy's position is almost insuperable.

In the course of the march of Gen. Carrington's force the diary of Major Wilson, who with his party was massacred by Matabele on the banks of the Shangani in December, 1893, was found. The last entry on the date of the disaster contained the words, "Breakfasted again to-day on horse-flesh."

Mr. Rhodes has explained to the Chambers of Mines and Commerce in Bulawayo, on July 17, how the railway to Bulawayo may be completed by December next year.

EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The forty-eighth half-yearly general meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, (Ltd.), was held at Winchester House, yesterday, the Marquis of Tweedale presiding. The directors recommended a final dividend for the year ended March 31, of 2s. 6d. per share, and a bonus of 3s. per share, making a total distribution of 13s. per share, or 6½ per cent, for the year on the ordinary shares; £7,151 was carried forward.—The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report, referred to the grievous loss the company had sustained through the death of their late chairman. The directors had done him (the noble Marquis) the honour to elect him chairman, in Sir John's place, and Mr. John Pender to the position of vice-chairman. Mr. Pender would also continue to perform the duties of managing director, which he had carried out with such conspicuous success since the death of Sir James Anderson. Turning to the report, the gross revenue had been £468,093, an increase of £45,000. A considerable portion of this increase was derived from traffic with Australia, and especially West Australia, due to the activity existing in connection with mining enterprise. The increase in the expenses had only been about £1,000; £125,000 had been placed to the reserve fund, but of this £70,000 had been taken to settle the account for the Aden and Bombay cable, and that account was now closed. This left £55,000 to swell the reserve, which on 1890 stood at £900,999, and now was only £953,295. Such a reserve was totally inadequate in the case of a company with a capital of £3,000,000 and 27,000 miles of cable, especially in view of the constant demand for lower rates. The motion was seconded by Mr. John Pender, who returned thanks on behalf of his family and himself for the sympathetic way in which the meeting had received the chairman's references to his late father. The motion was adopted.

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

COST OF THE SOUDAN EXPEDITION.

In the House of Commons on Friday, July 17, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in answer to Mr. H. Roberts, said it was presumed the expenditure on the Nile Expedition was being defrayed out of moneys at the disposal of the Egyptian Government, including the advance of £500,000 made by the Caisse. Whether any proportion of the cost of the expedition beyond what had been stated would be borne by the British Exchequer was reserved for future consideration and adjustment between the British and Egyptian Governments.

RAILWAYS IN INDIA.

On Monday, July 20, in answer to Mr. Ascroft, Lord G. Hamilton said: Since the date of the speech referred to by my hon. friend considerable progress has been made in extending and accelerating schemes of railway construction in India, and, among other measures, provision has been made for an expenditure during the three years ending March, 1899, of 27 crores of rupees on railway extention—a sum much in excess of the expenditure of the last three years. In addition to this, favourable terms have been offered to the public for the further extention of Indian railways, by private agency, by the construction of branch lines forming feeders to the existing main systems. Any capital expenditure in connection with such branch lines will be outside the limit of 27 crores before-mentioned. Under both these combined heads of expenditure works of construction are in progress, and a sum of about 12½ crores of rupees will have been expended on the extention of the existing Indian railway system during the present financial year.

INDIA AND THE TRANSCASPIAN RAILWAY.

On Tuesday, July 21 Mr. Maclean asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether, as the distance intervening between the present terminus of the Indian railway system on the south of Afghanistan and that of the Russian railway system on the north was only about 700 miles, and Russia was now making a further extension of the Transcaspian line in the direction of Herat, Her Majesty's Government would consider the expediency of opening negotiations with the Afghan and Russian Governments for the construction of a line though Candahar and Herat connecting the two systems, with a view to the completion of an overland railway to Calcutta.—Mr. Curzon: It would be quite premature at this moment to consider the expediency of entering into negotiations for the construction of a line of railway beyond the frontiers of India to join a line that is either not yet commenced or only in the earliest stages of progress.

THE DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJAH OF JHALLAWAR.

Mr. J. H. Roberts asked the Secretary of State for India whether he would grant a public inquiry into the case of the Maharajah of Jhallawar in such a form that the Maharajah might have a full opportunity of making his defence, and whether this inquiry would include an examination of the charges made by him against the Political Resident.—Lord G. Hamilton: The decision of the Indian Government, which I confirmed in a despatch of the 1st of May, is final, and I have no intention of reopening this case.

Later, Mr. J. H. Roberts begged leave to move the adjournment of the House—("Oh! Oh!")—for the purpose of discussing "a definite matter of urgent public importance," namely, the treatment by the Indian Government of the Maharajah of Jhallawar and the unsatisfactory character of the inquiry in his case.—Mr. Clancy rose to a point of order, but the Speaker said he could not take upon himself the responsibility of saying this was not a matter of urgent public importance.—When the motion was put a considerable section of the Opposition rose to support it, but no member of the front bench rose. After some delay Mr. Roberts gained the desired permission. Speaking amid Nationalist cries of "Divide" and "Order," he contended when such a dispute as this occurred a native Prince ought to have some opportunity of making a defence before an impartial tribunal. This native Prince attained his majority and was instituted as ruler in 1884. One condition affecting the Maharajah's rule was that until he gained more experience he was to consult the Political Agent on all important matters; a second condition was that he was not to alter any measure passed during his minority without the concurrence of the Political Agent. Friction arose during this period, and the then Political Agent brought two or three charges against him in 1887. One was that the Prince had put the Political Agent at his left hand instead of at his right at the durbar. The Prince said he had followed well-established precedent. In September, 1887, he was deprived of his ruling powers. In 1890 the Maharajah wrote to the Viceroy of India that he had unwittingly broken on any of the conditions, and urged that the whole matter turned on the reading to be attached to the phrase "important matters." In 1892 Col. Trevor recommended that the Prince be reinstated subject to (1) control of the revenue in Agent's hands; (2) consultation on important matters with the Political Agent; (3) that measures authorised by previous councils under Agent's administration be not altered. In 1892 the Maharajah was reinstated, and all went well for two years. In November, 1894, the Prince was reinstated with full powers, and there was no condition whatever.—Lord G. Hamilton: Yes, there was.—Mr. J. H. Roberts: With one exception. The Prince had the misfortune, like others, to be surrounded by unscrupulous advisers who made him their tool. The hon. member then read a number of extracts from the correspondence which had taken place between Capt. Evans Gordon and the Prince, and described the steps taken to investigate the charges by a reliable official despatched in December, 1895.

Sir W. Wedderburn seconded the motion.

Lord G. Hamilton said he could not question the right of the hon. gentleman to make exceptional use of the forms of the House to call attention to this question; but the hon. member had deliberately selected a day specially apportioned to the discussion of important bill. He thought he could demolish the whole of the hon. gentleman's case in half-a-dozen minutes. It was a matter of great surprise to him that two hon. gentlemen should read the Blue-book with such blind eyes. Every little detail in favour of the Maharajah had been paraded before the House, but the main facts on which his deposition was based had altogether escaped their notice. He was the adopted son of the ruler of a small State created by the Indian Government, and on the death of his adopted father he was sent to a college at Rajputana. During the time he was a minor his State was governed by a native council, under the superintendence of the Political Agent. The result of that was that the State greatly improved in prosperity and the people became habituated to good government and administration. When he arrived at his majority the Indian Government only allowed him to undertake the function of government on the conditions that he did not attempt to upset the principles of government in force during his minority and that in all questions of material importance he should consult the Political Agent. It was said that this was a personal quarrel between him and the Political Agent, but there had not been a single Government during the last fifteen years who had not come into collision with him, or a solitary Political Agent who had not had reason to report him. The first Political Agent was Sir Edward Bradford, the present Police Commissioner of Police, and all who knew him would say that he was a model Political Agent, combining firmness with a courtesy and charm of manner which was seldom to be found. The Maharajah had not been two years discharging the functions of his State before Edward Bradford had to report him as almost hopeless. He did all he could to keep him straight, but the young man disregarded his advice, and the only alternative seemed to be to depose him. The Indian Government declined to adopt that step, but considerably reduced his powers and addressed to him a very severe warning. That was under Lord Dufferin. The succeeding Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, had his attention called to his conduct, and had to address to him a still stronger caution, pointing out that it might be necessary to remove him outside the State. This apparently had some effect upon him, and to a certain extent he became more amenable to advice, and shortly afterwards he was allowed to discharge some of the functions he had previously enjoyed. Later on, as he seemed more disposed to act on advice and to carry on his government on proper lines, Col. Irvine, the then Political Agent, recommended that he might be given the full powers he originally had. The one mistake was clearly the granting of those powers, because the moment he had them he lapsed back into his old habits. Capt. Evans Gordon then appeared on the scene, and, finding malpractices going on in every branch of the administration, protested against it. The Maharajah then deliberately tried to bribe Capt. Evans Gordon and, the attempt being exposed, refrained from offering any apology to the Political Agent. The Prince took as his confidential adviser a native advocate, who had been struck off the rolls, and the Agent complained, the day after, that every form of maladministration was practised, he himself being boycotted, and people who had obtained redress to him being dismissed. Altogether the Prince showed himself to be an impossible ruler, and in the end his deposition became absolutely necessary. He himself admitted that it was necessary most scrupulously to guard the rights and privileges of Indian princes. At the present moment he was glad to say the relations between those princes and the Indian Government were most cordial. Through the assistance and advice of the Political Agents, we had to discharge a most difficult duty. The administration of the native States was steadily improving, but just as we had a duty towards the native princes, so had the Indian Government a duty toward the people who lived in the native States. We had taken from them the means of revolution, and we were, therefore, bound to prevent misgovernment. In the present instance, the Prince had refused to comply with the conditions on which alone we could accept his authority, and as he has set the Indian Government at defiance his deposition could not be avoided.—Mr. Clancy moved that the question be now put.—The Speaker, however, took no notice of the motion.—Dr. Clark said the only charge of maladministration against this Prince was that he had attempted bribery, but it was clear from the Blue-book that that attempt had been made, not by the Maharajah of Jhallawar, but by a Bengali Baboo, who had been dismissed by the Resident, and who had offered the new Agent 15,000 rupees if he would refrain from further action against him. He protested against the Prince having been deposed without being heard in his own defence. Not a single fact showed directly, or indirectly, that the Maharajah was a party to bribery.—Mr. H. J. Wilson thought there was no evidence of maladministration, injustice, or cruelty against the deposed Maharajah, and that it was solely a question of a quarrel between him and the Political Resident.—Capt. Norton rose to continue the debate.—Mr. Balfour moved that the question be now put.—The Speaker: Perhaps the hon. gentleman was about to withdraw the motion?—Mr. J. H. Roberts said he would ask leave to withdraw the motion.—The motion was by leave withdrawn.

ROYAL MILITARY ACADEMY, WOOLWICH.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the Competitive Examination held in June, 1896, for admission to the R.M.A., Woolwich. Marks as appended:—

Newcombe, S F	10964	Goldney, G F B	9034
Grove, T T	10810	Colbeck, B B	9003
Minon, C F	10608	Maude, Addison, J F	
Usborne, P O G	10437	R N	8921
Littledale, A C	10153	Ramsay, H A	8897
Dobson, M C	10125	Pollard, C J K	8862
Affleck-Graves, D	10027	McKenzie, H F	8814
Moberly, A H	9908	Holme, H L	8812
Clementi-Smith, H	9612	Barker, J S	8772
Russell, R E M	9122	St John, E F	87 7
Rathbone, H E F	9020	Tandy, E N	8735
Browne, W L	9414	Cotter, E B	8722
Evans, L	9404	Ensor, F C C	8710
Sealey, J McQ	9262	Birney, C F	8367
Brancker, W R	9252	Bird, H B D	8854
Belcher, W G	9187	Fish, A F B	8822
Brown, G A P	9178	N ble, W J W	8820
Browne, A E	9111	Wahl, C E J	8 8
Stacke, G H	9082	Sheppard, P	8574
Carlill, S T	9091	Schrottky, C E G	8521
Phillimore, R H	9080		

Civil Service Commission, July 21.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE, SANDHURST.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the competitive examination held in June, 1896, for Cadetships at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst. Marks as appended:—

I.—FOR CAVALRY CADETSHIPS.

Hamer, M A	9561	Patten, H J	6918
Cameron, N	9034	St Clair, H H M	6715
Knox, W G	7424	Macklow, Earl of	6618
Romilly, B H S	7388	Clifford, H M	6625
Filmer, Sir, R M	7270	Kelly, P J V	6477
Twist, E F	7167	Cowston, C F	6257
Dalrymple, Hon J J	6919	Corsellis, A H N	5965

II.—FOR INFANTRY CADETSHIPS.

Twiss, W L O	10,259	Hovell-Thurlow-Cumming-Bruce, Hon K S	8070
Thompson, W T F	10,011	Osbourne, G N T S	8046
Macleod, W M	9596	strick, G H O	8042
Shiwith, F	9483	Sledge, J F S D	8013
Rutherford, G W	9382	Bally, F K	7992
Micklejohn, W L S	9324	Keen, P H	7976
Walford, G H	9 03	Conway, A S	7972
Grant, J D	9010	Standish, V C	7954
Shakespear, W H I	8997	Gosset, R A	7916
Hore, T B	8981	Pierce, C	7889
Lord, H P M	8901	Fraser, P W N	7887
Kay, H C	8893	Willoughby, N E	7870
Crombie, D C	8841	Dillon, C	7855
Rowlandson, M G D	8879	Pritchard, D J	78 4
Woodham, J F	8833	Ashby, H F	7849
Sanford, R W S	8818	Blomfield, C G M	7833
King, W G L	8797	Hall, J A	7830
Muspratt, S F	8737	Dickinson, D J	7823
O'Sullivan, S R de Waal	8681	Libby, A T	7811
Marchant, G	8644	Kemble, F C	7767
Turnbull, G O	8633	Hutchinson, Hon G W P S	7733
Bayley, W A	8604	Dansey, F H	7729
Benson, J P	8578	Tyler, R M	7712
Raban, H T	8557	Davidge, G M C	7710
Ross, G W	8535	Wilson-Hughes, C F	7703
Stopford, W H	8526	Robinson, D S	7693
Thomson, H G A	8507	Waller, R H	7695
Lyle, H N	8486	Crichton, Hon J A	7691
Buchanan,	8469	Day, F H	7683
Jervis, H S	8466	Buchanan-Dunlop, H D	7660
Burke, R C J	8435	Jennings, R D	7651
Gurdon, G P	8426	Cary, L W le Marchant	7648
Webster, A MacG	8394	Stewart, J M V	7646
Wedd, L D	8389	Keebel, C E	7631
Scriven, E T	8231	Kennedy, J	7607
Coldstream, J	8282	Poe, W S	7603
Mant, R J	8255	Vaughan, E A P	73 9
Lefroy, H P	8231	Ricketts, H W F	7593
Hulme, W B	8156	Thrupp, E F	7591
Pitcher, D Le G	8129	Binny, A J M	7566
Mucel, S H F	8050	Armstrong, H C B	7558

III.—FOR WEST INDIA CADETSHIPS.

Gibb, E	7 816	Owen, H C	7520
Hills, C E	7 401	Herbert, O C	7496

The following Queen's India Cadets have passed a qualifying literary examination for Cadetships at the R M C, Sandhurst:—

Watling, L D	6 25	Clifford, R	5187
Fraser, D A M	5 21	Merriman, A B	4937

The following are the successful competitors at the examination held at the same time of University candidates for Commissions in the Army:—

Davies, S A	8820	Gore-Booth, D B	8360
Oldfield, G E B	8 3	Hagley, W H T	7778
James, A H C	8122	Powell, D	7367
Headlam, T A	8363	Spencer, L D	7314

Civil Service Commission, July 22.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.

The following is the list of gentleman cadets of the senior division, who passed the qualifying examination at the Royal Military College in June, 1896, for commissions in the Cavalry and Infantry:—

PASSED WITH HONOURS.

Hale, W A L	Jebb, G D	Lorimer, D L R
Ramsay, N N	Romilly, A H	Rybot, N V L
Horsfall, A G	White, C F	Jenkins, L F
Holland, L	Geoghegan, N M	

PASSED.

Grant, G P	Henderson, J C	Black-Howkins, E Q B
Bruce, C E	Livesay, R O' H	Godman, E S
White, W M J	Crichton, M c V	Groga, G W St G
Stevens, R W M	Joux, J S N de	Kington, W M
Finch, E H	Dougherty, J L	Cocker, M M
Robinson, C W	Jones-Mortimer, L A	Woolcombe, K M
Moncrieff, M M	Sandys, E T F	Garvey, H W
Shairp, H F	Holland, E F	Van Someren, W
Edge, J N	Beadon, G R	Branstan-Newman, R G O
Ashburner, H W	FitzHugh, T C	Anderson, G H
Stebbing, E A	Cameron, D W	Tweedie, H C
Wilson, F T D	Brown, P W	Ames, C G
Grant, R J	Hillyard, R J T	Moore, W A G
Williams, A F C	Day, D A L	Davis, C L
Featherstonhaugh, W A	Hobbs, C J W	Bell, R W
Stapleton, F H	Loard, C E	Ellis, A C S
Reid, W C	Mackenzie, J H	Crichton, J E T
Heinemann, R	Williams-Freeman, F C P	Wood, A H
Young, A	Cunninghame, T A A M	Hewett, A W
Wake, H	Meiklejohn, R F	Pigott-Carleton, D M
Gordon, C W	Hill, G E M	Thorpe, W S
Drysdale, W	Attfield, H K	Dening, L E
Brace, J	Hamilton, J A C	Co ton, H J
Ronald, J McB	Shuttleworth, D I	Jar ett, H C D
Cheyne, H B	Paley, A T	Geiger, G J P
Hallett, R H	Muir, G W	Barton, B J
Festing, F L	Money, K E	Hutchinson, W G
Lees, E H H	Jenkins, F	Jennings, J G
Moore, F H	Mackenzie, J	Melvill, T P
Rice, R A McH	Robinson, H N	Daubeny, C J B
Rutherfurd, A M	Leader, J	Jepp, C E
Dunsford, E H	Wolfe-Murray, G	Watson, J H
Wilford, E E	Morgan, H	Taylor, P H M
Bald, J A	Shewell, A L D	Keene, F N S
Done, H R	Jewett, A E	Marindin, F E
Baldy, A W	Durrant, J F	Iles, F W
Dodd, G L A	Thompson, E G	Mosley, H R
Campbell, J V	Donajowski, R E	
Lyall, R A		
Ball-Acton, C A		
Collard, A M		

The Police Report for the Central Provinces shows a marked increase in offences against property or against person and property combined. The figures are:—

	1893	1894	1895
Serious offences	4,737	6,439	8,783
Minor offences	11,341	12,864	14,996
Total	16,078	19,303	23,779

This is an increase of nearly 50 per cent. as compared with the figures for 1893. The Chief Commissioner points out that the increase is most marked where distress has been most severe viz., in the districts bordering on this Province (Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore and Narsinghpur). He seems satisfied that the increase of crime of this kind is due to the repeated failure of the harvests.

Mr. Gladstone in his new book quotes an "unbridled effusion" written by an English clergyman, named Trapp, who had this unpleasant idea of hell:—

Doomed to live death, and never to expire,
In floods and whirlwinds of tempestuous fire,
The damned shall groan; fire of all kinds and forms,
In rain and hail, in hurricanes and storms:
Liquid and solid, livid, red, and pale,
A flaming mountain here, and there a flaming vale;
The liquid fire makes seas, the solid, shores:
Arched o'er with flames, the horrid concave roars.
In bubbling eddies rolls the fiery tide,
And sulphurous surges on each other ride,
The hollow winding vaults, and domes, and caves,
Bellow like furnaces with flaming waves,
Pillars of flame in spiral volumes rise
Like flaming snakes, and lick the infernal skies.
Sulphur, the eternal fuel, unconsumed,
Vomits redounding smoke, thick, unillumed.

Mr. Gladstone's mild comment is that "there is no small talent in the construction of the lines. But it is impossible to avoid seeing that, apart from all other questions, there creeps into this kind of literature a strong element of pure vulgarity."

MR. BALFOUR ON THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

Mr. A. J. Balfour M.P., was the chief guest on July 17, at a banquet given by the United Club, at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly. Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., presided. After the dinner a number of ladies occupied seats in the galleries on each side of the hall. The loyal toasts having been duly honoured, Sir E. Clarke proposed "The Unionist Cause."

Mr. Balfour, on rising to respond to the toast, met with a hearty reception. He said: Mr. Chairman, my lords, ladies and gentlemen,—It has often been my lot to respond on public occasions

[illegible] these matters no long contentious [illegible] must be brought in until the rules of the House be fundamentally altered. (Cheers). It can only lead to disaster, it can only lead to the further development of these arts of obstruction of which we [illegible] seen so much, and from which we [illegible] so long. Whether we ought [illegible], whether we ought in some way to modify the rules of the House of Commons [illegible] with modern conditions, whether we ought to recognise that 600 gentlemen all desirous of talking—(laughter)—most of them capable of talking, cannot work under the same system as the ancient House of Commons, in which the whole debate was practically left to a few members, chiefly on the two front benches—whether that is possible may be doubted. I myself should regard with profound reluctance any great change. In our discussion in Committee I think might be easily dealt with.—(Hear, hear)—by the surgeon's knife used pretty freely, but I confess I have never yet found out a plan satisfactory to myself by which the Committee stage of a Bill should be dealt with. And yet I have to admit, and I do now admit in public, that I am unable to conceive the situation under which in the future, it will be possible for any Government to bring in a long contentious measure and hope to pass it through in the course of one Session under our existing rules I do not go further I adumbrate no scheme of reform; I do not say whether the Unionist party are the party which should undertake the reform, if reform be needful, but I point out the inevitable corollary to what has passed in the present Session. Do not believe for a moment—I say this in no spirit of self-defence—but do not believe for a moment that the difficulty we had on the Education Bill is due to some manipulation of the business of the House. It is due to the essential characteristics of debate in the modern House of Commons—characteristics very imperfectly understood, if understood at all, outside, but characteristics thoroughly understood by everybody in the House of Commons, and characteristics which if and unless they be modified will undoubtedly require us to confine the limits of each legislative project so that in spite of the arts of obstruction it may be with security driven through in the course of the Sessions in which it is introduced. Ladies and gentlemen, I have spoken very much longer than I intended, and I have travelled into the province of political speculation constantly near to my own thoughts, and to which I wish to make those who assist me so far as it is possible my associates. But I recognise I have gone far from the toast before us. The toast before us is that of the Unionist party. (Cheers.) I believe that the Unionist party were never more united than they are at the present time. I believe that the country never was more resolved than it is at the present moment to admit none of those fundamental constitutional changes which the Home Rule Party, while it was a homogeneous party, desired to force upon us.

"THE SURGEON'S KNIFE" FOR "OBSTRUCTION."

What programme the Home Rule Party in the future may have in store I know no more than they know themselves. (Laughter.) Whether it is to be Home Rule for Ireland, whether it is to be a heptarchy, whether it is to be Home Rule all round—what is the particular scheme of disintegration on which ultimately they are going to pin their faith I am entirely ignorant. But this I know, that when the present gentlemen who sit on the other side of the House of Commons shall have welded themselves into a homogeneous Opposition, when they shall have the accredited leaders and common faith, if those leaders recommend and if that faith includes any scheme of disintegration, new or old, the Unionist party will be found in the future, as it has been found in the past, ready to meet their opponents at the bar of public opinion, and I doubt not when the great trial takes place they will in the future, as they have in the past, win the verdict by an overwhelming majority. (Loud and continued cheers.)

Captain R. W. E. Middleton next proposed "The United Club," to which toast Mr. E. Tennyson d'Eyncourt, the club secretary, replied.

On the call of Sir John Dorrington, the health of the chairman was cordially drunk, and the latter acknowledged the compliment.

The proceedings then terminated.

CAPE COLONY AND THE JAMESON RAID.

SUMMARIES of the report of the Select Committee appointed by the Cape Parliament to inquire into the circumstances attending the raid into the Transvaal were published, on July 20, by Reuter, the "Daily News," and the "Times," that received by the "Times" being by far the fullest.

The committee (says the "Times") are of opinion that no member of the then Colonial Government, with the exception of the then Premier (Mr. Cecil Rhodes), had any knowledge or suspicion of the intention to send an armed force across the border of the South African Republic. The local directors of the De Beers mine are acquitted of anything beyond negligence. With regard to the Chartered Company, the committee find that the principal officials in Cape Town either knew, or were in a position to have known, the existence of the plot. Two at least of the directors—Mr. Beit and Mr. Cecil Rhodes—were, with Dr. Jameson and Dr. Rutherford Harris, active as promoters and moving spirits throughout. The date of the inroad was fixed weeks beforehand, and the letter of invitation was obtained four weeks before the ostensible date of signature. As regards Mr. Rhodes, the committee can come to no other conclusion than that he was thoroughly acquainted with the preparations that led to the inroad, and that he directed and controlled the combination which rendered it possible. There is no evidence, however, that Mr. Rhodes ever contemplated that the force at Pitsani Camp should at any time invade the Transvaal uninvited; but the committee cannot find that that fact relieves Mr. Rhodes from responsibility for the unfortunate occurrences which took place. The committee regret that Mr. Rhodes was not present at their inquiry to give his own account of the proceedings, the more so as they are reluctantly forced to the conclusion that the part taken by him in the organisation which led to Dr. Jameson's inroad was not consistent with his duty as Prime Minister of the Colony.

Reuter says that the committee find that the Chartered Company supplied the funds, with the knowledge of the London office, and that Mr. Rhodes subsequently covered the amount with a cheque.

Sir T. Upington's minority report says that the committee are unable to trace any guilty knowledge to the head office of the Chartered Company in Europe, and records the opinion that Mr. Rhodes was not only without knowledge of Dr. Jameson's intention to move the armed force under his control into the South African Republic at the time, but, when he did become aware of it, did all in his power to prevent a further inroad, and that his action in preventing the possibility of any moment of a Rhodesian force and in repudiating Dr. Jameson's action was in good faith.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE LONDON DIRECTORS.

With reference to the statement that the Select Committee find that the Chartered Company "supplied all the funds with the knowledge of the London office, and that Mr. Rhodes subsequently covered the amount with a cheque," it is pointed out that the London directors have on more than one occasion declared that they were not in any way privy or party to the raid or the financial transaction which are referred to in the Select Committee's reports. The London office has cabled to Cape Town for a verbatim copy of the report so far as relates to the directors or the office.

THE FRENCH IN MADAGASCAR.

THE LATE HOVA PREMIER'S POLITICAL TESTAMENT.

The Minister of the Colonies (says the "Daily News" Paris correspondent) has decided to post up copies of the draft proclamation forwarded to him by Rainilaiarivony in all the villages of Madagascar under the slightly modified title of Rainilaiarivony's Political Testament." From his letter it is evident that the deceased Hova Minister was penitent. He shows a nice apprehension of the French Constitution. He would be happy to be at the feet of the chief of the great and the glorious French nation, and of his Ministers, the homage of his deep and respectful devotion. Moreover, he has the honour to submit an appeal to his countymen advising them to submit to generous France, my new country."

In his proclamation Rainilaiarivony, or rather his penholder, gives an extravagant description of a summer retreat in Algiers, who said he died of a broken heart! "In this beautiful French Colony, Algeria, which political events led me to choose for my residence, I am surrounded with kindness and respect, and I have been sadly troubled"—now we have the cause of his death—"in learning that revolts have placed the French Government in the painful necessity of striking. It is with my own free will, with the most entire liberty, that I invite you to give to France, who gives me such sweet and brilliant hospitality, all your hearts, and particularly all your confidence. Let all facilitate the glorious mission France has undertaken in taking possession of the island of Madagascar and her dependencies. This noble country will make intelligent men of you, able to climb up to the highest functions. Look upon any persons giving you different advice as an enemy. These fishers in troubled waters act underhand. Join hands against those hordes of paid brigands who disgrace this new portion of the French nation, which I love with all my soul since I have had the honour and happiness to appreciate her many physical qualities and her high moral virtues. Thus saith the former Prime Minister of Madagascar Rainilaiarivony."

THE London correspondent of the *Manchester Guardian* writes:—"It is reported in legitimate circles, though with what truth I am unable to say, that Mr. Bompas, Q.C., was advised medically that the climate of India might be unsuited to his health, and that his non appointment to the Chief Justiceship of Calcutta is attributable to that circumstance."

"WHEN FEVER BURNS AND AGUE FREEZES; not delay a moment in using Squibb's Ague Specific, the King of Fever Remedies, No 1, of MADON, SONS & Co. Bombay.

THE JAMESON TRIAL.

MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT

DR. JAMESON and his five co-defendants appeared in the Queen's Bench Division, on July 20 (before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Baron Pollock, and Mr. Justice Hawkins), to move for a trial at bar on a charge of having in the month of December prepared a military expedition to proceed against the dominions of a friendly State—namely, the South African Republic—contrary to the provisions of the Foreign Enlistment Act of 1870. Every seat in the court was occupied, and there was a full attendance of counsel, the Attorney-General leading on behalf of the Crown and Sir Edward Clarke appearing with Sir Frank Lockwood, Mr. Carson, and others for the defendants. Dr. Jameson, who lost his bronzed appearance during the preliminary hearing at Bow-street, and who had been fishing in Norway in the hope of regaining it and the power of sleeping, seemed quite himself again. Some time since the Lord Chief Justice had allowed it to be understood that ladies could not be accommodated with seats on the Bench, but they found a large compensation for the exclusion, and occupied a great part of the court. An exception was made in the case of Lady Esher, whom Lord Russell courteously invited to the Bench.

Before the jury were sworn in, Sir Edward Clarke moved to quash the indictment on the ground that the Foreign Enlistment Act did not apply in the present case, because, according to the terms the Act, whilst it came into force within the United Kingdom immediately on its passing, yet in other parts of Her Majesty's dominions it only came into operation after public proclamation. It agreed that it would be necessary for the prosecution to prove that the Act had been proclaimed in the places in British Bechuanaland mentioned in the indictment, and, further, that he ought to be entitled to the benefit of the opinion of the jury whether the places mentioned were at the time within the British possessions. Sir Edward proceeded to support his argument by numerous precedents and quotations from authorities, and further submitted that if a proclamation had been made in the district in which the acts were alleged to have been committed, there was no conceivable reason why the Crown should not allege it. If the Crown was unable to allege such a proclamation, and sought to say that the passing of a Colonial statute had the same effect, the defendants were put in a position of extreme difficulty, since they had no notice on the face of the indictment that the Crown was going to prove that case at all. He claimed that it was not open to the Crown to do that, and that every material fact which constituted the alleged offence must be stated upon the face of the indictment. There were other points and objections, but perhaps he had better reserved them.—The Lord Chief Justice, after consulting his colleagues, said it would be more convenient that the learned council should exhaust his arguments.—Sir E. Clarke then proceeded to raise various technical objections to in dividual counts of the indictment. In Count 9, the words "within the dominions of Her Majesty" were omitted. Another count omitted to State that the Act had come into operation, and still another omitted both statements, and to each of these Sir Edward objected.

Mr. Carson and Sir F. Lockwood, on behalf of the defendants whom they represented, formally adopted Sir E. Clarke's arguments, and registered their own objections.

Sir Richard Webster then rose and replied to the objections raised by Sir E. Clarke. With regard to the general objection to all the counts of the indictment, he agreed, so far as these counts were concerned, that the prosecution must show that the Foreign Enlistment Act was in force within Her Majesty's dominions where these acts were done, but he claimed that the proper construction of the words of the Act showed that that was the case. He proceeded to answer the objections to the separate counts, and pointed out how extraordinarily elaborate the allegations would need to be in the indictment if all these particulars were set forth—Sir E. Clarke replied, contenting that the objections he had taken were overwhelming. After quoting a number of fresh cases, he again submitted that for want of the due statement of the proclamation the indictment was bad.

The Lord Chief Justice said that in view of the far-reaching effects of the objections, it would be desirable to consider them, and for this purpose he desired to take some little time. He therefore adjourned the Court.

INDICTMENT UPHELD—SPEECH FOR THE PROSECUTION

At the commencement of the proceedings on July 21 the Lord Chief Justice announced that the Court had come to the conclusion that none of Sir E. Clarke's objections ought to prevail. Many of Sir Edward's arguments, based on precedents and cases, dealt with a time when the right and justice of the substance of the thing was sacrificed to the science of artificial statement. The application, both as to the quashing of the indictment or any part of its counts, failed.—Mr. Baron Pollock and Mr. Justice Hawkins agreed.

After the jury had been called and sworn, the Attorney-General, in opening the case for the prosecution, alluded to the gravity of the offence with which the defendants were charged. Proceeding, he traced the development through various degrees of unfriendliness to the present unamicable relations of Her Majesty with the country upon whose territory the raid was committed. Having dealt with the conventions controlling the relations between the Republic and this country, which, he said, gave complete recognition of self-government, he next referred to the charter granted to the British South Africa Company in October, 1889, and to the connection of most of the defendants to the company. After describing the position of the six defendants, he proceeded to give an account of the circumstances which preceded the raid—the handing over of the Border Police, the "transparent pretence" of a sudden emergency, the carefully-planted stores and provisions, the readiness of the Rhodesia Horse to descend upon the Transvaal's north-western border and the preparation in Johannesburg—all of which he claimed showed that the expedition was deliberately planned against a friendly State. Sir R. Webster then proceeded to deal with the validity of the Foreign Enlistment Act at Mafeking and Pitsani-Pitlogo, and quoted long extracts from proclamations, orders in Council, &c., to prove that both Mafeking and Pitsani were within Her Majesty's domiuions.

Major Panzera was examined with reference to geographical boundaries, and Mr. E. C. Lambert, a clerk in the Colonial Office, was called, and gave evidence as to the position of the defendants in South Africa.

On July 22, formal evidence having been put in as to the military status of some of the defendants, a large number of witnesses, mostly troopers who had served with the Bechuanaland Police or the troops of the Chartered Company, gave evidence to the effect that for weeks previous to the march quantities of stores were accumulated at Mafeking and Pitsani Pitlogo, and that the men were kept in ignorance of their destination till the very night they set forth. It was then that they learned from Dr. Jameson that the women and children at Joannesburg were in trouble, and that they ought to aid them.

The case for the Crown against Dr. Jameson and the other defendants was continued on July 23 when evidence was given of the messages sent to Dr. Jameson by the High Commissioner and Sir Jacobus de Wet. Defendant's reply to the latter was that he had his men and horses to feed and must go on Krugersdorp or Johannesburg; besides, while he desired to obey instructions, he wished to fulfil his pomise to aid the people of the Rand. In the course of the proceedings Mr. Fredrick Tossel, Chief Detective Officer in the South African Police, was asked if he was not in reality an Englisnman named May. He admitted that his name was May, that he had gone to South Africa under that name to join the Cape Mounted Rifles, but finding something better he paid another man £10 to take his place in the force and his name. Counsel pressed witness, finally asking him, "Have you ever been tried?" and his reply, "Never till now," enlevened the dull proceedings with laughter.

"Poor old Jameson! Twenty years friends, and now he goes in and ruins me." Such—according to the evidence given by ex-Attorney-General Schreiner before the Cape Parliamentary Committee on the Jameson raid—was Mr Rhodes's exclamation soon after he heard of the expedition setting out. "I did not tell you yesterday," added Mr. Rhodes, "because I thought I had stopped him."

JAPANESE deer is one of the latest things in the Scottish Highlands. Mr. Arthur Bignold, Proprietor of Loonrosque, in Ross-shire, has successfully accomplished the task of acclimatising the Oriental species. He first attempted to introduce from the Himalayas the sambar and axis, but this failed. His Japanese herd, however, has flourished, and the animals are strong seeming to have settled down to long life and prosperity amongst the heather. Of course, this introduction of outside blood into a Highland deer forest is no new thing. German deer has long ago been introduced into one of the best forests in the North, and English park deer is frequently crossed with the Highlandred deer to improve the stock. This may account in part for the advance which has been shown during recent years in the horn of the native animal. More and more attention is being paid to his breeding, and being a tender beast, he is in some places very carefully nurtured during the winter months. In one of the largest, and it may be said, one of the best conducted forests, the old blood has so far been maintained in its purity, and the result is, if not a large at any rate an exceedingly well balanced animal as regards horn and body. The out-look for the forthcoming stalking season in the Highlands is, it may be added, very promising. The mildness of the winter is bound to result in a good stock of animals, and should the summer months maintain the character of the past weeks, an extraordinary successful season should ensue.

N. R. A. MEETING AT BISLEY.

FRIDAY, July 17—In fine weather several important competitions were decided. The Kolapore Cup, shot for by teams representing the Mother Country and Dependencies, was again won by Canada, the Mother Country being second, and Guernsey third:—

	200	500	600	Tl.
CANADA				
Capt Spearing	31	27	30	88
Lieut Ogg	30	31	27	88
Lieut Ross	29	29	28	86
Capt Wilkes	26	31	25	82
Lieut Mitchell	27	26	26	87
Staff-Sergt Hayhurst, GMC	28	29	22	18
Sergt Crowe	28	20	21	79
Pte Campbell	27	21	21	74
	227	228	203	655
MOTHER COUNTRY				
Pte W G Hay, 2nd Liverpool	29	29	31	89
Pte R Chicken, C Service	29	28	26	83
Pte P H Dodd, 2nd Liverpool	30	24	29	83
Pte J Boyd, 3rd Lanark	28	28	24	80
Pte J Geddes, 1st Lanark	32	28	19	79
Pte T Muirhead, 3rd Lanark	27	27	22	76
Lieut Thomson, Queen's Edin	28	22	21	71
Pte W H Trask, HAC	29	28	18	75
	232	216	203	654
GUERNSEY	215	211	147	573
JERSEY	199	212	178	589

The United Service Challenge Cup (200 yards, 500, 200, and 600 yards, M.H., L. M., or Carbine) resulted in a victory for the Army, the Volunteers being second, and the Royal Navy third.

REGULAR ARMY.	200	500	600	Tl.
Sec-Lieut Etches, 1st Royal Warwick	32	31	31	96
Sergt-Inst Wallingford, Hythe	31	32	29	92
Qmr-Sergt Sheldon, Royal Engineers	33	29	29	91
Capt F Lamb, South Lancashire	29	31	25	85
Major Cowan, Royal Engineers	31	31	25	87
Capt Lloyd, 2nd Northampton	27	27	30	84
Bugle-Major Williamson, Rifle Depot	29	29	27	85
Capt Pritchard, 2nd Northampton	28	29	33	79
	240	241	218	699
VOLUNTEERS.				
Pte Verso, 1st Liverpool	29	29	33	91
Pte Wadsworth, 2nd Liverpool	31	33	26	90
Lieut Fletcher, 2nd Liverpool	29	29	28	86
Lieut Richardson, LRB	28	31	23	82
Staff-Sergt McCay, 2nd Liverpool	31	31	23	85
Colr Sergt Howell, 2nd East Surrey	28	27	27	82
Sergt Handford, 2nd Manchester	25	35	19	79
Pte Marr, 1st Cheshire	27	23	25	78
	228	241	207	676
ROYAL NAVY.				
1st Class P O Robertson, HMS Excellent	33	32	29	90
1st Class P O Farley, HMS Vernon	29	31	27	88
W O Thompson, HMS Cambridge	29	29	23	81
1st Class P O Beak, HMS Excellent	28	29	24	85
C P O Peckard, HMS Cambridge	30	32	23	84
C P O May, HMS Cambridge	32	29	22	83
W A Barrett, HMS Cambridge	27	27	28	82
1st Class P O Sullivan, HMS Excellent	34	29	21	78
	231	229	216	676
ROYAL MARINES	227	240	197	664
MILITIA	204	224	200	628
YEOMANRY	222	224	165	610

The Chancellor's Plate, competed for by teams of eight from the Oxford and Cambride University Volunteer Corps, was won by Cambridge with 901 points, against 868 by Oxford. This was Cambride's sixth consecutive (and in all 22nd) win. The Lucas Cup, competed for by teams of sixteen from the Volunteer Infantry Brigades, was won by the Border Brigade with 1259 points; South London was second with 1256. The Craigerne Prize, and aftcomers' competition with any rifle (cup and £15), fell to Capt. Gibbs, of Bristol, with a score of 134. Lieut. Paterson, 1st Aberdeen, won the Wimbledon Cup and £15. The Duke of Westminster's Challenge Cup was gained by the V.R. of Manchester with 93 points, the London Rifle Brigade being second with 85, and the Queen's Westminsters next with 84.

Saturday, July 18.—The weather was again fine. The chief event was the competition for the Elcho Shield. England retained the trophy with the fine score of 1659 at the three ranges, as against 1614 for Ireland and 1588 by Scotland. The Nation Challenge Trophy was won by Scotland with 1658 points, Wales being second with 1647, England third with 1642, and Ireland last with 1611. The Prince of Wales's Prize and Badge produced a tie between Major Pollock, 3rd Renfrew, and Staff-Sergeant Rothon, Civil Service Rifles, with 90 points each. The final stage of the shooting for the Imperial prizes resulted in the Vizianagram Cup and first money prize of £50 being won by Quartermaster-Sergeant Sheldon, Royal Engineers, with 105 points. Lieut. Etches, 1st Royal Warwick, was second with 104, and Major Cowan, R.E., third with 103. The first team of the London Rifle Brigade secured the Mappin Cup, and the Whitehead Cup was taken by the first team of the Artists. In the Mullens Competition the second team of the 13th Middlesex won the first prize of £100. The Royal Marine Artillery won the Brinsmead Shield, and Capt. Dalglish took the Martini-Henry Wimbledon Cup.

Sunday, July 19. The usual Sunday morning service was held to-day in the umbrella tent, the Rev. J. Dunn, vicar of Firbright, officiating.

Monday, July 20.—Interest centred in the first stage of the Queen's Prize, for which nearly 2000 competitors entered. The wind was changeable and seriously affected the shooting. The first stage of 200yds. ended without any highest possibles, though six marksmen scored 34 each. Most of these, however, failed at the next range, 500yds, at the conclusion of which the foremost shots were Qmr. Arkill, 4th East Surrey, and Pte. Smith, 2nd West Kent, each with 67. At the 500yds. range seven highest possible scores of 35 were returned. The aim for the Prince of Wales's Prize was shot off and resulted in a victory for Major Pollock, of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, so far as the Badge was concerned, he having agreed to divide the first and second money prizes with Staff-Sergt. Rothon, Civil Service Rifles.

Tuesday, July 21.—The shooting for the first stage of the Queen's Prize was concluded. Owing to the intense heat, the glare on the targets, and capricious wind, the conditions were unfavourable, and scoring was low. Pte. Wilson, of the London Scottish, made the highest aggregate for the three ranges, scoring 96, and so won the bronze medal. The winning score last year was 100. There are seventy-five competitors with scores of 82, who will have to shoot off for fifty-one places among the 300 who will compete in the second stage of the Queen's. All the men who made 83 points and upwards come into the Three Hundred. The "Daily Graphic" Cup was won by Pte. Graham, of the 1st Durham Volunteers, with a score of 35—the highest possible. The Martini Cup (M. H. shooting) has been won by an Indian representative, Capt. English, of the Bombay Rifles, making 32. Last year it was taken with 33, a very good score from the standing position. It is understood that there is a protest against the 31 made by Sergt. M'Kie. Highestscores:—

Capt English, Bombay Volunteer Rifles	32
Sergt J J M'Kie, Border Rifles	31
Lance Sergt Hooper, 1st Somerset	30
Lance Corp Donovan, 1st Sussex	30
Lieut Paterson, 1st Gordon Highlanders	30
Lance Corpl Thould, 2nd Worcestershire	30
Colr Sergt Leach, Ouch Volunteer Rifles	30
Staff Sergt Rothon, 12th Middlesex	30

Wednesday, July 22.—The most important event was the shooting in the first stage of the St. George's Challenge Vase, next to the Queen's Prize the principal Volunteer competition of the meeting. The shooting was over the 500 and 600 yards ranges. The highest score made was 66, and it was recorded by Pte. Brakenridge, of the 20th Middlesex; Lance-corpl. Hay, 2nd Liverpool; and Sergt. Cockburn, 3rd Seaforth Highlanders. There was one score of 65, and there were five of 63. The Ranelagh Challenge Cup was won by the Queen's Westminster team.

As the railway systems of India are extended remarks the *Pioneer*, the need for chord lines becomes more and more apparent. In the case of the East Indian line a Grand Chord even is required to shorten the distance between Calcutta and the big commercial centres up-country. In the Indus Valley, we have the Rohri-Kotri chord line, and the Southern Punjab ought really to come in the same category, for at present broad-gauge communication between Delhi and Samasata is by the roundabout route through Umballa and Lahore. In other parts of the country there are short chords which should be built, and the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have drawn attention to two of these in a recent letter to the Local Government. The first of these is the Godhra-Baroda line, between 40 and 50 miles in length. It would save 30 miles on the journey to and from Rutlam, and at two dangerous crossings of the Mahi river would be avoided its advantages must be at once recognised. Moreover, the Chamber look to the building of the Nagda-Bara-Muttra broad gauge line, which will open out the Chambal Valley and naturally shorten the distance between Bombay and Delhi. A large amount of new traffic would thus be thrown upon the Godhra-Rutlam branch of the Bombay-Baroda system and every mile saved on the journey would tend to cheapen freights. The second line mentioned by the Chamber is one that would lessen the distance by the narrow-gauge route from Delhi to Sabarmati. A proposal has already been made to link Delhi with Ajmere direct by a line starting from Rewari junction, and passing through Kuchaman near the Sambhar Salt Lakes to Ajmere City. The Bombay merchants advocate a shorter chord than this, namely, from Rewari direct to Phalera, which is the junction on the Rajputana-Malwa system for the Salt Lakes branch. This would reduce the distance from Delhi to Bombay, via Rajputana, by 40 miles, and it seems by far to be the better line of the two, as Kuchaman is already connected with Phalera on the one hand and the Bikanir and Jodhpure lines on the other. As the Bombay-Baroda Company will hand back the Rajputana-Malwa system to Government in 1901, the Railway authorities at Simla will doubtless examine carefully any projects which will improve the narrow gauge line that will come on their hands four or five years hence. The Rewari-Phalera chord really seems to be required, and we should like to see it taken in hand at an early date

PRINCE BISMARCK ON "ENGLISH ANXIETIES."

THE STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE OF EGYPT.

PRINCE BISMARCK'S paper, the Hamberger Nachrichtan, which has recently been giving the world its views on international affairs generally, publishes an article on England, on July 20, and heads it "English Anxieties." The writer (as quoted by the Standard's Berlin correspondent) says:—

English policy is governed by anxiety about the conflict which England must fight out with Russia and France. France is striving for the Soudan, Russia for India, and as England is their common antagonist in these aspirations, they are natural allies even without a treaty. Egypt is of great strategic importance to England's position, both in the Soudan and in India, and is, therefore, now the pivot of British policy, the anxieties of which have been not a little enhanced by Russia's recent attitude towards the Egyptian question. England will not give up Egypt, but does not fill herself a match for Russia and France, and is, therefore, casting about for help—hitherto, and let us hope, in future, in vain, so far as Germany and her ally, Austria-Hungary, are concerned. As regards Italy, the case is somewhat differ nt. England and Italy have large common interests against France, because she threatens both in the Mediterranean. In case of need, the British Fleet is to protect the Italian coast, but Italy cannot offer any counter service, and England does nothing gratis. It is known why Italy's withdrawal from the Triple Alliance can not be a matter of indifference to her allies, and it may be assumed that an Italy completely under the influence of England might threaten such withdrawal in order to effect secret alterations in the Triple Alliance Treaty, extending the casus foederis to all violations of her Mediterranean interests which are identical with those of England. We presume that all such attempts will be rigorously repelled for otherwise a situation would be created which would bring the Triple Alliance into collision with France and Russia. England would be in a position to exult over that, for she would once more have found the big stupid, strong fellow who fights her enemies in her stead. This would be bad for us. History teaches that England, being safe from war in virtue of her insular position, would once more utilise the mutual conflict of the fatally bleeding Continental Seas for a piece of Europe as an opportunity of developing her commerce and industry, annexing whole countries to other Continents, and finally robbing her exhausted allies of the fruits of their victories by calmly going over to the enemy. A wise policy must, therefore, take care that we hold aloof from England's conflict with France and Russia, which will not seek war with us, when fighting England in three Continents, and that we should reserve our strength in order to be able to throw it into the scale when things come to be rearranged.

INVASION NO LONGER AN IMPOSSIBLE ENTERPRISE

But the British are tormented by another anxiety. They no longer believe entirely in the unassailability of their European Island Empire, for whereas many things have changed eis where in the last decades, England's system of defence is still the same as in Wellington's time. It suffices for non-European countries. In view of the world-wide extent of her interests she must have more ships on foreign coast than Russia and France. But the Power or Powers which preponderate where the conflict must be decided—that is, in the channel and the North Sea—will be victorious. But the French Channel Fleet alone is already a match for the English, and its junction with the Russian Baltic Fleet would put an end of England's superiority in the waters in which the conflict must be decided. Add to this that just her insular position involve the danger of England being starved out by the enemy so that she must unconditionally surrender if a victorious hostile fleet should succeed in cutting off her supplies. England has not ignored this danger, and is, therefore, wording diligently at the task of increasing her Navy to such an extent that it will be superior under all circumstances. If she maintain her superiority at sea, her antagonists must try to convert the sea war as quickly as posible into all and war and to seek a decision where all the nerves of the World-Empire meet—that is, in London. The essay entitled "Attempts to invade England," by Baron Luttwitz, a Prussian officer of the General Staff, expresses the opinion that the question of the possibility of such an invasion must be answered in the affirmative. The attempt to invade England is still, indeed, a risky, but no longer an impossible, enterprise.

The Article concludes by saying that "the possibility of an invasion is not of burning interest at present, but the above description of the situation will suffice to explain several striking symptoms of the nervousness of the present British policy."

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE PALL-MALL, JULY 17.

1st Life Guards, Lieut H C Fraser to be Captain, vice Hon R H F Greville, resigned.

3rd Dragoon Guards, Lieut A E W Harman is seconded for service with Army Service Corps

5th Dragoon Guards, Lieut A R Liddell is seconded for service with the Army service Corps.

2nd Dragoons, Lieut Col A C E Welby, on completion of his period of service in command of the regiment, is placed on retired pay; Major the Hon W P Alexander to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice A C E Welby.

5th Lancers, Sec Lieut C Arkwright to be Lieutenant, vice J A M'Lean, resigned.

7th Hussars, Lieut H M Poore to be Captain, vice B R Liebert, resigned; Sec Lieut C H Rankin to be Lieutenant, vice R M Poore.

9th Lancers, The restoration to the establishment of Super Capt Lord D J Cecil Compton is cancelled; Lieut G P Ellison to be Quarter-Master, in succession to Major C Bishop, Adjutant of Yeomanry.

10th Hussars, Capt and Brevet Major R H F W Wilson retires on retired pay

11th Hussars, Capt the Hon O V G A Lumley to be Major, vice E R Courtenay, promoted.

18th Hussars, Super Capt E C P Curzon to be Captain, in succession to Major E C Knox, Adjutant Cavalry Depot.

19th Hussars, Sec Lieut S S Binny is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps; Lieut W A Wingfield, from 5th Bn the Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt) to be Second Lieutenant, vice S S Binny.

21st Hussars, Sec Lieut E W W Scott is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Scots Guards, Sec Lieut A G King to be Lieutenant, vice W C G M'Grigor, promoted; Hon Queen's Cadet J B Arbuthnot, from R M C, to be Second Lieutenant, vice J A G King.

Royal Scots (Lothian Regt), Capt W Gilpherts is seconded for service on the Staff; Lieut A W K Stuart to be Lieutenant vice H S Sutherland, deceased; Lieut H R M Bourne, from 4th King's (Shropshire Lt), to be Second Lieutenant, vice Thomas, Lord Denman, promoted.

Buffs (East Kent Regt), Capt F K Essel is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers; Lieut H F Sparrow to be Captain, in succession to Major H Blackburn, Adjutant of Volunteers; Sec Lieut F S Reeves to be Lieutenant, vice H F Sparrow.

Northumberland Fusiliers, Sec Lieut F Bevan to be Lieutenant, vice A G M Toser, promoted.

King's (Liverpool Regt), Major L C Dundas, D S O, retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity; Capt E H Molaneux-Seel to be Major, vice L C Dundas, D S O, retired.

Suffolk Regt, Sec Lieut H E Oliver, to be Lieutenant, vice G D Crooke, seconded.

Prince Albert's (Somersetshire L I), Capt C W Napier Clavering, to be Major, vice E J Fewnes, promoted Lieutenant Colonel on half pay; Lieut J E Ubsdell, to be Captain, vice C W Napier Clavering; Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—F T Warre Cornish, Probationer ISC, vice J E Ubsdell, and H P Lackington, to complete establishment.

East Yorkshire Regt, Sergt Wyndham Quin Magrath Fitzgerald, from 11th Hussars, to be Second Lieutenant, vice F G Poole, promoted.

Bedfordshire Regt, Lieut T P. Johnson is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Leicestershire Regt, Lieut H C Wilder is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt) Capt D L Hartley is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers Super Capt W A Chauncy to be Captain vice D L Hartley.

King's Own Scottish Borderers, Officers seconded for service with the ASC: Lieut R M Umond and Sec Lieut E Wood. Sec Lieut P A V Bengough, from 3rd Battalion, to be Second Lieutenant, vice E Wood.

Cameronians (Scottish Rifles), Sec Lieut W H Barton to be Lieutenant, vice A Ritchie, resigned.

Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers, Officers seconded:—Capts J L Armitage and H Boileau Bookman, for service on the staff; Lieut H W Clinch, for service with the ASC.

East Surrey Regiment, Lieut W N R Glubert-Cooper to be Captain, vice F C Boehmer, placed on tem. orary half pay. Second Lieutenants to be Lieutenants:—S H Duxbury, vice H K Barr, seconded; F W King Church, vice G R D Churchill, seconded; E S T Goodridge, vice W N R Gilbert-Cooper.

Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt), Sec Lieut P Coode to be Lieutenant, vice A F Wallis, promoted.

Border Regt, Capt J C Wardlaw to be Major, vice J Langton, deceased; Lieut L G Fitz M Stack to be Captain, vice J C Wardlaw; Sec Lieut P F B Hawes to be Lieutenant, vice L G Fitz M Stack.

Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt), Capt T Lamb is seconded for service on the Staff.

Welsh Regt, Sec Lieut E C L Fitzwilliams is seconded for service with the Army Service Corps.

Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), Lieut J G Collins to be Adjutant, vice Capt E S Herbert, whose period of service in that appointment has expired.

Oxfordshire LI, Capt J Hanbury-Williams to be Major, vice F H Plowden, promoted.

Sherwood Foresters (Derbyshire Regt), Capt P C F Atherely is seconded for service as an Adjutant of Volunteers. Lieut M Stainforth resigns his commission, Officers seconded:—Lieut F B Maurice, for service on the Staff; Sec Lieut D C E Cross, for service with the ASC.

King's (Shropshire LI (Super Capt R N R Reade to be Captain, in succession to Major W B Capper, appointed to the Staff.

King's Royal Rifle Corps, Lieut Sec Lieut S F Mott to be Lieutenant, vice H H F Farmar, seconded; Gent Cadet W A L Kay, from RMC, to be Sec Lieutenant, vice S F Mott.

Duke of Edinburgh's (Wiltshire Regt), Capt H M R Menzies retires from the Service, receiving a gratuity, with permission to retain his rank and wear the prescribed uniform; Lieut W Atkins, from the Royal Irish Rifles, to be Captain, vice H M R Menzies.

Highland LI, Lieut A A Elliott-Lockhart to be Captain, vice J D Hunt, seconded; Sec Lieut R W H Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice A A Elliott-Lockhart.

Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, Sec Lieut A D Nicholson to be Lieutenant, vice D L MacEwen, placed on temporary half pay.

Staff Major Gen W O Barnard to be a Brigadier General on the Staff to command the troops in Mauritius, which appointment is substituted for that of Colonel on the Staff Brevet Col C H Sprague from Lieutenant Colonel half-pay R A, to be a Colonel on the Staff for R. A in India, with temporary rank of Brigadier General whilst so employed, and to have substantive rank of Colonel in the Army, vice Col Temporary Brigadier General G A French, CMG, who has vacated that appointment; Lieut Col E H Wilmer, ASC, to be a DAAG,

Lieut Col E Fitzstubbs, ASC retired; Capt R B Galford vice Royal Scots Fusiliers, to be a Brigade Major, vice Capt and

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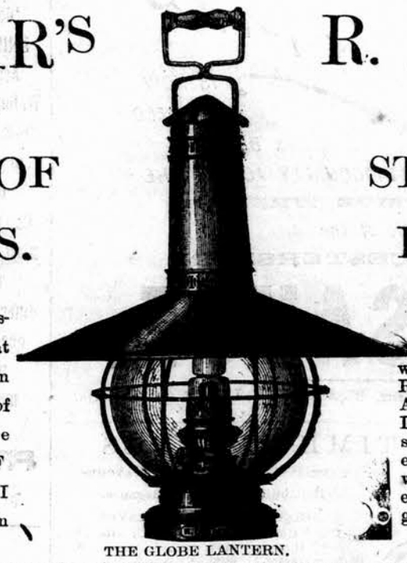

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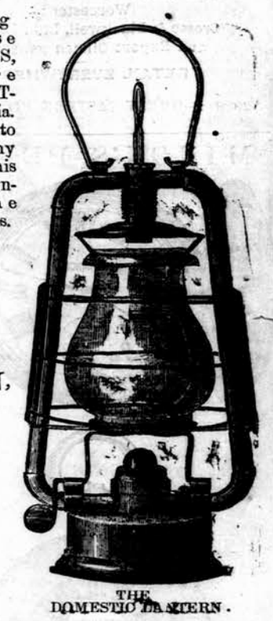

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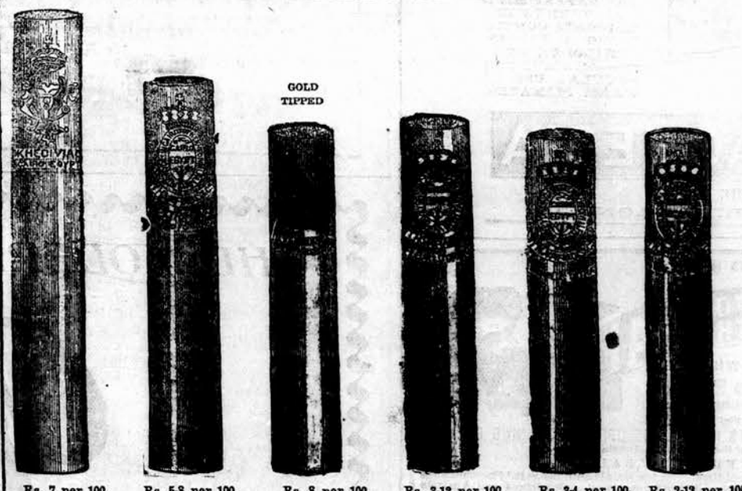

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